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COMMENCEMENT OF U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS NOTED

OW010257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, May 31 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan announced today that the United States and the Soviet Union will begin Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) in Geneva on June 29.

Speaking at a Memorial Day ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery, Reagan also said that the United States will abide by the old SALT treaties "so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint".

The United States and the Soviet Union issued a joint statement shortly before Reagan's formal announcement. "Both sides attach great importance to these negotiations", the statement says.

The U.S. delegation will be headed by Ambassador Edward Rowny. His Soviet counterpart will be Ambassador V.P. Karpov.

Earlier this month Reagan proposed a sharp reduction beginning with a one-third cutback on the current level of missile warheads. In response to the U.S. proposal, Soviet President Brezhnev said on May 18 that the essence of Reagan's plan was "absolutely unilateral in nature" and "directly prejudicing" to Soviet security. However, Brezhnev said his country was willing to negotiate an agreement. He advocated a nuclear freeze, which was later rebutted by Reagan as a design to maintain Soviet superiority.

In his Memorial Day address today, Reagan said, "As for existing strategic arms agreements, we will refrain from actions which undercut them so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint".

Reagan was referring to the expired 1972 SALT One agreement which limited some offensive weapons as well as missile defenses, and the 1979 SALT Two agreement, which set ceilings on long-range bombers, intercontinental ballistic missiles and multiple warheads. The SALT Two, once described by Reagan as "fatally flawed", was never ratified by the U.S. Senate.

AFP on Spokesman's Comments

OW011050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (AFP) -- China today urged the United States and the Soviet Union to make their forthcoming bilateral Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) serve the cause of world peace.

Asked to comment on the simultaneous announcement by Washington and Moscow that they would open START talks in Geneva June 29, an official Chinese spokesman said: "We hope that their talks will yield results that will be advantageous and not disadvantageous to international peace and security".

Beijing had until now repeatedly said that the two superpowers had never taken any concrete steps toward genuine disarmament. "We have always maintained that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, should take the lead in substantially reducing their nuclear and conventional armaments," the spokesman added.

WEST'S TASKS AT VERSAILLES SUMMIT EXAMINED

OW011656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA correspondent) -- A summit of seven Western nations will be held in France from June 4 to 6. As part of its preparations for the meeting, the French Government reportedly has spent 5.5 million U.S. dollars in redecorating the 321-year-old Versailles Palace, the site of the summit, which will attract about 2,600 foreigners, including more than 2,000 newsmen, during the summit.

It is disclosed that at the meeting, the heads of government of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan will discuss mainly economic policies, trade relations and other economic problems.

These countries are more or less in the throes of economic difficulties. The countries of the European Economic Community have not been out of a slump following the grip of an economic crisis in the second quarter of 1980. The U.S. economy once again fell into a recession last August and is expected to recover only at a slow pace this year. Industry and mining in Japan had declined for five months running last March.

The worsening economic situation has caused serious unemployment in these countries, with the number of jobless in the EEC and the United States topping 10 million each and jobless rates reaching 9.7 and 9.4 percent respectively, both post-war records. Inflation rates, though somewhat lowered, have remained a double-digit figures in not a few of these countries.

It is generally held in West European countries that their failure in attempting an economic recovery is caused partly by the U.S. policy of high interests rates. At their foreign ministers meeting in late May, therefore, the EEC countries decided that they will continue pressing for U.S. interest rate reductions and economic policy revisions at the Versailles summit. The Canadian prime minister has indicated that if the United States does not lower its interest rates, his country will have to make a showdown with the U.S. president at the summit. The United States, on the other hand, has stressed that, above all, the Western countries should each try to readjust their own economic policies and that the U.S. Government is not going to change its existing economic policies. GUARDIAN, a British paper, points out in a recent article that problems about economic policies are likely to poison the atmosphere of the meeting.

Scuffles in trade are expected to be one of the main subjects to be discussed at the summit. World trade has slowed down in the past few years. It increased by one percent in 1980, only to return by a 1 percent drop the next year. Protectionist measures, such as export subsidies and import restrictions, adopted by the Western countries to rid themselves of economic difficulties have led to further scuffles in trade between the United States, Japan, and the West European countries. The United States and Western Europe, who have witnessed increasing trade troubles between them, are urging in strong terms that Japan makes its domestic market more open to the world by expanding imports. A Western newspaper says that scuffles among the United States, Japan and Western Europe have brought their trade to the brink of danger. To avoid becoming the target of attack at the coming summit, the Japanese Government reportedly decided on May 28 to adopt a second batch of measures designed to open its trade door wider. Japanese newspapers pointed out, however, that these were temporary measures meant only to lessen rather than settle the differences.

It is disclosed that the Versailles summit is also going to discuss East-West economic relations centered on the policies toward the Soviet Union. U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared on May 9 that the Soviet Union absolutely cannot be allowed to acquire Western technology for military use or Western finances to support its economy. During his recent visit to the United States, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser appealed for coordination by the Western allies of their policies toward one another and those toward the Soviet Union; otherwise these countries will face a disastrous situation, he warned.

In their summit in Ottawa last year, the seven nations declared in a communique that in order to attain their goals in the political and security fields, the Western countries would conduct negotiations among themselves for improving the existing systems of control for trading strategic materials and related technology with the Soviet Union. Up to now, however, the Western countries have remained divided on this question. Self-interest has made each of them to follow its own policies in economic exchanges with the Soviet Union without regard for the interests of its allies.

The seven nations have made great efforts in the past few months toward a coordination of their positions. French President Mitterrand has visited the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany and Britain. The ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development took place in Paris in mid-May. These activities were part of the preparations for the summit. However, some Western papers predict that the summit will yield no results of substance because the participating countries are all confronted with economic difficulties and are widely divided in their monetary and trading policies as well as policies toward the Soviet Union and the Third World. An international relations institute of France said in a recent report that the heads of government of the seven most developed nations in the West held one summit after another in the past seven summers, but the pomp of the ceremonies of the summit failed to cover up the contradictions and intense struggles among the Western nations. Some Western observers have predicted that the forthcoming summit will wind up with a brief statement to cover up rather than resolve the differences of the participating countries.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS PHILIPPINE, MONGOLIAN ENVOYS

OW020750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua this morning met on separate occasions with the out-going Mongolian ambassador to China, L. Chuluunbaatar, and new Philippine Ambassador to China Fortunato U. Abat.

GROUP LEAVES FOR GENEVA UN DEVELOPMENT MEETING

OW292140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Shi Lin, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, left here for Geneva this evening to attend a special high-level meeting of the 29th session of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governing Council.

U.S.-CHINA TRADE COUNCIL VIEWS TRADE EXPANSION

OW020758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 1 (XINHUA) -- The National Council for U.S.-China Trade expected a further development of trade relations between the two countries at its annual meeting here today. In the annual report presented to the meeting, the council's president, Christopher Phillips, recalled the progress made in trade between the two countries. He said that U.S.-China trade amounted to 5.5 billion dollars last year, and the council predicted that total trade value between the two countries will reach 6.5 billion dollars this year and climb to 10 billion dollars by 1985.

Phillips said that American firms now are more confident than ever about China's economic and political prospects. The council will continue improving and expanding services to its members and expects the activities of its member firms in the coming years to be more extensive than at anytime since the council was established in 1973.

The meeting elected Walter Sterling Surrey as new chairman of the council to replace David S. Tappan. Surrey is a senior partner of a Washington law firm. The meeting was attended by about 400 representatives of U.S. companies. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel addressed the luncheon. Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin was present on the occasion.

Stoessel Speech At Meeting

OW020844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said here today: "The U.S.-China relationship, like all relationships between equal, sovereign nations, should be guided by the fundamental principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

Speaking at the ninth annual meeting of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, Stoessel noted: "fostering a lasting relationship between the United States and China has been a vitally important bipartisan objective for the last four administrations." "Strong U.S.-China relations are not only critical for our long-term security but also contribute to Asian stability and global harmony." "We view China as a friendly country with which we are not allied but with which we share many common interests," he added.

During the decade-long process of the normalization of the relations between the two countries, Stoessel recalled, a number of principles upon which the United States bases its China policy have emerged. These principles, he said, "include our recognition that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and our acknowledgement of the Chinese position that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." He said the Reagan administration is committed to pursuing a durable relationship with China based on all the above principles.

Describing the question on U.S. arms sale to Taiwan as complex and historical, Stoessel said he believed that "so long as both sides demonstrate the statesmanship, vision, and good will that have characterized our relationship, we will be able to overcome our difficulties."

Speaking at length of the development of Sino-U.S. relations in the past years, Stoessel said that in areas such as trade, tourism, banking and agriculture, as well as in scientific, technological and educational exchanges, a close, cooperative relationship has been productive.

In conclusion he said: "U.S. foreign policy-makers clearly recognize that it is not in our interest to perpetuate the hostility that existed between the U.S. and China but to look ahead to decades of close Sino-American cooperation."

STOESSEL CITED ON U.S. LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

OW281525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 27 (XINHUA) -- While siding with Great Britain, the U.S. reiterated that it remains ready to help or to support "any realistic diplomatic initiative which will bring a just peace" to the South Atlantic. In an address to the Pittsburgh World Affairs Council this afternoon, Walter J. Stoessel, deputy secretary of state, underlined U.S. "willingness to aid in the search for a peaceful solution" to the dispute between Britain and Argentina. But he claimed that a "basic principle" of the U.S. foreign policy is that "historic change should occur peacefully and under the rule of law." "If we disregard it," he cautioned, "conflict will continue creating an opportunity for the Soviet Union and its allies to gain the influence they have long sought."

On the situation in Central America, he noted that this area is confronted by "severe economic and social problems" which he accused Cuba and the USSR of "attempting to manipulate ...to impose new dictatorships by force."

Stoessel acknowledged the U.S. could not "cure" this area's problems by itself. "Still less does our policy envisage the use of American troops, who are neither wanted nor needed." What the U.S. would do, he said, was to promote "democracy and reform." "What is required of America today," he added, "is a threefold commitment to support democracy, economic development and security cooperation in Central America."

He listed the U.S. support for the March 28 constituent assembly election in El Salvador as an example of U.S. "commitment" to support democracy, although the result of the election was that a group of notorious ultra rightists emerged as the leading political power in that country, a group the U.S. Government had been shy to embrace and the U.S. Congress is still reluctant to provide with assistance.

He then cited President Reagan's Caribbean Basin proposals as evidence of U.S. willingness to support "sustained economic development" and made it clear that as a form of "security cooperation" the U.S. would provide more military aids to some unstable regimes in this area against local guerrillas. "Military training and supplies can help local forces to repel guerrilla violence," he asserted.

Before concluding his speech, Stoessel discussed U.S. relations with Cuba by declaring that a better relationship between Cuba and the U.S. "is both possible and desirable but it cannot take place in the context of aggression and subversion."

USSR AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS IN JAPAN ASSAILED

HK010246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Bo Yong [3134 8673]: "Courting One's Own Disgrace"]

[Text] The USSR ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, who recently assumed his post, called on secretary general of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party Nikaido several days ago. Although it was a courtesy call, this Soviet ambassador did not fail to show his peremptory style. Indulging in self-glorification and acting superciliously as a presumptuous guest, he made his host quite unhappy. He was so insensitive that he even noisily boasted about the Soviet "desire for peace."

Does the Soviet Union really "long for peace" as claimed by Pavlov? Nikaido sternly and justly pointed out that "peace cannot be achieved through words alone. It will never work unless supported by action." His comment really hit the nail on the head. Nikaido also asked Pavlov, "Is it not true that the Soviet Union is intervening in Afghanistan with arms and is building military bases on our legitimate northern territory?" Facts speak louder than words. Pavlov, who is well known for his eloquence, was rendered speechless before such a charge, and finally had to take leave sullenly.

The Soviet Union always boasts about its "desire for peace" and its "good-neighbor policy" while continuing to occupy the territories of other countries. It clumsy trick like this can be nothing but a disgusting act. The new Soviet ambassador's performance was simply an act of courting his own disgrace.

LE DUAN MEETING WITH BREZHNEV IN MOSCOW NOTED

OW010736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, met Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev here today and presented him with a Ho Chi Minh Order First Class and a medal of the Hero of Labour of Vietnam.

A TASS report said that they discussed a number of questions related to the further and closer cooperation between the two countries. "Some questions of the international situation were discussed during the meeting," TASS added.

Le Duan held that an all-round development of cooperation with the Soviet Union was the cornerstone of Vietnam's foreign policy. He expressed "profound thanks" for the "effective assistance and support" of the Soviet Union. "Special attention was given to the situation in Southeast Asia." The Soviet side gave "full support" for Vietnam's efforts at "settling the outstanding issues of the area by way of talks," the TASS report said.

Le Duan was reportedly "on vacation" in the Soviet Union upon invitation.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S JAPAN VISIT

Huang Hua-Sakurauchi Talks

OW011248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi held talks at the Foreign Ministry here this afternoon.

The two sides had an exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere on the United Nations special meeting on disarmament, the Kampuchea and Afghanistan problems and bilateral relations.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang, Japanese Deputy Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

Huang Hua called on his old friend, ailing Aichihiro Fujiyama, in a hospital here at noon today.

Meeting With Tanaka

OW010841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today praised former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for his great contribution to the growth of Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative ties.

Zhao Ziyang made the remarks at a breakfast hosted by Kakuei Tanaka in honour of the Chinese premier and his entourage in Tanaka's residence here.

The Chinese premier said that Tanaka is a far-sighted Japanese statesman whose visit to China in 1972 opened up a new page in the annals of friendship between China and Japan.

He said that now good relations have been established between the two countries and they should continue to develop in the future to make them long-standing and stable. Friendship and cooperation between the two countries are an important factor in maintaining world peace and stability, he stressed.

Kakuei Tanaka told Zhao Ziyang that the steady growth of the friendship between Japan and China makes him extremely happy. The deepening of the mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries are not only in the interest of Japan and China, but also contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, Tanaka noted. Today, he said, he specially put up in the dining room a photo taken with the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai ten years ago.

Tanaka and his daughter, son-in-law and grand-daughter, together with a number of Diet members, greeted the Chinese premier on the lawn of his residence.

Call on Emperor

OW011216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Emperor Hirohito said today that the unrestrained talks between the Japanese and Chinese premiers are bound to make great contributions to the strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

The Japanese emperor made these remarks when he met with visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the palace here this noon. Premier Zhao thanked the Japanese emperor for his interest in the growth of Sino-Japanese relations.

Crown Prince Akihito and Prince Hitachi met with Premier Zhao following the exchange of presents between the emperor and the visiting premier. Later, the emperor gave a luncheon in honor of Premier Zhao Ziyang and senior members of his entourage, including State Counsellors Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu, at the Homeiden Palace.

Present at the luncheon on the Japanese side were the Crown Prince Akihito, Prince Hitachi, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi and the speakers of the upper and lower houses, and the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Dietmen's Reception for Zhao

OW011318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and the Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda, today hoped that the friendship and trust between China and Japan should be deepened to contribute to peace and prosperity in Asia. Fukuda said that Japan and China have embarked firmly and solidly on the road of good neighbourliness and friendship.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the two houses of the Japanese Diet have made a positive contribution to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations. They were speaking at a reception hosted by the two houses in honour of the visiting premier and his party at the speaker's residence this evening.

Fukuda said that Premier Zhao's visit, taking place on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, constituted an epoch-making milestone in deepening the Sino-Japanese relations.

Zhao Ziyang said many far-sighted and sagacious politicians in Japan have played a role of forerunners and founders in the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, and their merits and achievements will go down in the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship.

He noted: "The extensive cooperation in various fields between China and Japan is in the interests of the two peoples and is conducive to the maintenance of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and in the world in general."

At the reception, which was permeated with a cordial and warm atmosphere, Japanese dietmen and Chinese guests proposed toasts repeatedly to the friendly ties between the two countries.

Before the reception began, the Chinese premier met with the heads of the opposition parties and had long and cordial conversations with them. Premier Zhao visited a subway here this afternoon.

Economic Groups' Fete for Zhao

OW020908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 2 (XINHUA) -- Six Japanese economic organizations jointly gave a luncheon today in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Present at the luncheon were 400 people from Japanese economic circles.

Speaking at the luncheon on behalf of the hosts, Shigeo Nagano said that Japan and China have become important and indispensable trade partners. At the same time, their cooperation has become closer in the exploitation of petroleum, coal, nonferrous metals and other resources as well as in such basic industries as iron and steel.

He said that in the world today, there exist many difficult problems, both political and economic. In these circumstances, Japan and China, being in the Asian and Pacific region, have a most important bearing on the peace and stability of the region.

Nagano said that Japanese economic circles are willing, together with the government, to contribute to the development of economic cooperation with China on the principle of mutual benefit and equality.

In his reply Premier Zhao Ziyang praised the Japanese personages of economic circles for their prolonged and unremitting efforts for and valuable contributions to the development of economic and trade ties between China and Japan.

After briefing the Japanese friends on China's economic development, he said, "China's economic construction relies mainly on its own effort. At the same time, we must also learn from the strong points of others and adhere to the open door policy."

Premier Zhao indicated China's willingness to make joint efforts with Japanese friends of economic circles to establish a long-standing and stable relationship of cooperation between China and Japan on the basis of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit.

The luncheon was sponsored by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, the Japan Federation of Employers Associations, the Japan Committee for Economic Development, the Japan Foreign Trade Council and the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Visit To Steel Mill

OW020818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today praised the Japan Steel Tube Corporation for its rational lay-out, advanced equipment, high efficiency and excellent environment.

The Chinese premier visited this morning the Ohgishima hot strip mill of the Keihin works of the Japan Steel Tube Corporation. The mill is situated in the south of metropolitan Tokyo.

The Chinese guests were shown round a hot-rolled sheet workshop. Zhao Ziyang said to the general manager of the corporation that the establishment of a China section at the Keihin works demonstrated its desire to promote Sino-Japanese economic and technological cooperation. The manager assured the Chinese premier that he would do his best to promote the cooperation between the two countries.

Japanese Coverage

For Japanese coverage of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan, including reports of meetings with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, see the Japan section of the 1 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

JI PENGFEI MEETS DPRK WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW281607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with the delegation from the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea led by Cho Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the federation, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Ji Pengfei extended a warm welcome to the visiting Korean writers and artists.

Present were Lin Mohan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

DU PING FETES DPRK ARMY DELEGATION IN NANJING

OW300249 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] On the evening of 29 May, Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, met with and gave a banquet for all the members of the good-will delegation of the Korean People's Army led by Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk, vice minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea.

Political Commissar Du Ping spoke at the banquet. On behalf of the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units, he expressed warm greetings to the Korean comrades in arms. He said that the friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Korea is unbreakable and everlasting. He asked the delegation to convey the cordial regards of the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units to the commanders and fighters of the Korean People's Army.

Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk said: We have seen with our own eyes the achievements of the Chinese people and army. The Korean and Chinese people are comrades in arms in the same trench. Our friendship, which is cemented in blood, surely will be consolidated and developed.

Also present at the meeting and banquet were Zhang Xiqin, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units; Guang Junting, (Yan Zhimin) and (Liu Xuanting), responsible persons of leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units; Zhao Chunzheng, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; and Senior Col Kim Byong-ho, military attache of the Korean Embassy in China.

The good-will delegation of the Korean People's Army arrived in Nanjing from Zhengzhou by plane on the morning of 29 May.

QIAO SHI RECEIVES KOREAN WORKERS PARTY GROUP

OW012106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with and feted a visiting friendship group of the Korean Workers' Party at a banquet here this evening in the Great Hall of the People.

The group is led by Pak Yong-sok, member and a department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

Present at the meeting and the banquet were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Li Senmao, vice-minister of railways, and Chon Myong-Su, Korean ambassador to China. The visiting group flew in here this morning.

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION FETES LIBYAN DELEGATION

OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 1 (XINHUA) -- The China Islamic Association gave a banquet here this morning in honor of the delegation from the Islamic Call Society of Libya [title as received] led by Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Shrief [name as received]. Burhan Shahidi, honorary president of the China Islamic Association, attended the banquet and had a conversation with the Libyan guests.

Al-Hajji Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, president of the host association, and Dr. Shrief spoke at the banquet. Both said that the delegation's current visit to China would contribute to further promotion of the mutual understanding between Chinese and Libyan Moslems and friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. Among the guests was Saleh A. Mesalati, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Bureau of Libya in Beijing. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China Islamic Association.

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA 29 MAY

OW292138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government economic delegation led by Li Ke, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here this evening for a friendship visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

WANG BINGNAN FETES CENTRAL AFRICAN GROUP

OW280154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today met and feted a delegation from Central African Republic led by Gaston Gambor, minister of youth, sports, art and culture. Present at both occasions was Auguste Mboe, ambassador of the Central African Republic.

ULANHU RECEIVED CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADORS

With Chadian Ambassador

OW310742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Djona Golo May Rigaza, new ambassador of Chad to China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. On hand was Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The new ambassador arrived here on May 28.

With Zimbabwean Ambassador

OW310746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Gabriel Phineas Chisese, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Present on the occasion was Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The ambassador arrived here on May 27.

WAN LI URGES EFFORTS TO COMBAT ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW020643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, has said at a meeting held by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee that the restructuring of the departments under the CCP Central Committee and the ministries and commissions under the State Council had basically been completed and that all units should now seriously carry out the struggle to deal blows at serious crimes in the economic field in order to improve party and government style and ensure the smooth progress of the socialist modernization.

Wan Li pointed out: The various principal tasks undertaken by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council since the beginning of this year, including the organizational restructuring, the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field, the activities of "five stresses and four beauties," the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and party rectification, are all for one purpose, that is, to build China into a modern socialist country with highly developed democracy and civilization. Until now, the central organs have not been able to effectively carry out the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field because they have been busy with their organizational restructuring. From now on, all central organs should restudy the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and raise their understanding on the importance of waging this struggle. They should take a look at what they have done, find out what they have not done, and decide what they should do to make the struggle a success. They should seriously carry out ideological education, sternly deal with big and important cases, sum up their experience well, perfect various systems and eliminate loopholes.

Wan Li said: To vigorously carry out this struggle, the important thing is that the party committee or organ of a unit should recognize the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and its harm to our party and realize the harms of economic criminal activities to the correct implementation of our open-door policy and the policy of enlivening our economy and to the smooth progress of our socialist modernization.

Wan Li called for a firm attitude to seriously correct the weak and lax state of certain party organizations. He asked all communists in the central organs to ask themselves whether they have preserved the purity of a communist and served the people wholeheartedly, whether they have used the power bestowed on them by the people to do things in the interest of the people instead of themselves. He pointed out that party discipline and state laws do not permit a few persons using the power bestowed on them by the people in practicing graft and taking bribes.

Wan Li stressed the need to use this struggle to seriously rectify the party and government style. He also asked the new party committees and organizations of the various central organs to uphold the principle of democratic centralism strive to restore and develop the party's three main work styles -- integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and conducting criticism and self-criticism -- and regard the people's interest as the sole criterion in judging right or wrong and dealing with all kinds of problems in order to solidly push forward the socialist modernization.

Wang Heshou, deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CCP Central Committee, presided over the meeting. He gave a briefing at the beginning of the meeting on the progress made in the last 4 months in the struggle carried out in various localities against serious economic offenses.

Attending the meeting were the responsible persons of the party committees, party organizations and discipline inspection departments of the departments under the CCP Central Committee, the ministries and commissions under the State Council and the people's organizations, as well as the responsible persons of the PLA General Political Department and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

Wang Congwu, Ma Guorui and Zhao Yimin, deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CCP Central Committee, were present at the meeting.

METALLURGY CHIEF URGES RAISING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK011101 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 3

[Report: "Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye Says Contracts Should be Fulfilled With an Eye on Raising Economic Results"]

[Text] The metallurgical industry must proceed from raising overall economic results and fulfilling contracts based on quality and quantity on schedule. This was proposed by the metallurgical industry's Minister Li Dongye at a telephone conference on the metallurgical system held recently.

At the telephone conference, after making a report on the achievements of the metallurgical industry in production, capital construction, scientific research and enterprise readjustment, Li Dongye pointed out that at present the main problems are: contracts for steel products are not properly fulfilled, the stock of steel products for steelworks has risen, the quality of products in some enterprises has fallen and some consumption indices and comparable product costs have gone up. Therefore, for the coming 8 months, we must first proceed from raising overall economic results and fulfilling contracts based on quality and variety on schedule.

Li Dongye said: For a metallurgical enterprise, paying attention to economic results hinges on using less energy and metal to produce fine quality products suitable for the market. At present, many of the enterprises are already paying attention to the partial interests of their own units but not enough attention to overall economic results by proceeding from the interests of the state as a whole. For example, some of the enterprises have not used an insulating cover but continued production with an open-mouthed mold for the casting of 8-inch killed steel even when the clearly know there is no guarantee of quality. Some of the enterprises evidently have the production capacity, but they are nevertheless unwilling to accept the task of producing less profitable products urgently required by the state. By doing so, even though the profits of these enterprises might increase, this is undesirable judging from the situation as a whole.

Li Dongye said: If quality is poor and variety is unsuitable for the market, there is no need to talk about raising economic results. When the situation in production takes a turn for the better and supply of products cannot keep up with demand, it is even more necessary to pay attention to product quality. We must further revise product standards and make a success of service work based on consumer needs. All units must make a comprehensive analysis of production conditions since the beginning of the year. In particular they must examine the problems of fulfilling the state plan and ensuring product quality, draw up measures and make improvements.

Li Dongye said: In order to make a profit this year, we must try to reduce costs. Under the condition of not increasing consumption of coal and electricity or the stock of steel products for steelworks, we must try to increase production of products needed by the market and achieve increasing production and income. We must pay attention to reducing spending and increasing income and put the focal point of work on reducing costs. Some key enterprises and local hardcore enterprises have already obtained rather good results in this respect. However, there are still quite a number of enterprises which have excessively high costs. These units must gradually analyze, item by item, the reasons for excessively high costs and take necessary measures to reduce them.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK011309 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 5

[Article by Zhou Shulian [0719 0647 5571]: "Seriously Study the Historical Experience of China's Economic Development Strategy"]

[Text] Summary: By economic development strategy we mean an outline of the major objectives of long-term economic development and the main measures that should be taken in order to reach these objectives. In order to correctly formulate and implement economic development strategy we must seriously summarize historical experience. At the same time we should study and draw on the experience of economic development abroad. Proceeding from the reality of the situation in China, we should correctly handle the relationships between economic results, the speed of development and economic structure, the relationships between various departments in the national economy and the relationship between accumulation and consumption. In the course of development of our country's socialist economic construction we must establish the strategic mentality of "protracted war" and oppose any "accelerated program." In this way we can eliminate or at least reduce mistakes. From the study of historical experience we should learn how to coordinate the strategic development of the economy, society and science and technology. The resultant force of such a fully integrated system will promote the healthy development of the national economy. [end summary]

Economic development strategy plays an important role in guiding the development of both the economy and society. If we are to formulate a correct development strategy for the future development of the economy, it is important that we seriously study the historical experience of development strategy's formulation and implementation in the past.

The fact that in the past we seldom used the concept of economic development strategy has led some people to doubt the existence of such a strategy. Such doubts, however, are unnecessary. What we call economic development strategy is an outline of the major objectives of long-term economic development and the main measures that should be taken in order to reach these objectives. In each period since the founding of the PRC, outlines of the main objectives and main measures for economic development have been formulated. Moreover, these outlines have often been incorporated in the party's policies and the national plan. For example, when the period of reviving the national economy came to an end, the party then pointed out the main tasks of the transitional period. In the light of this general task, our country's "First 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy" gave a detailed formulation of basic tasks, concrete tasks and important measures. These various tasks and measures embodied the strategic objectives and strategic measures of the "First 5-Year Plan" period. The strategic objectives and strategic measures of other periods have also been formulated in this way. Experience has shown that many such formulations and outlines were correct. Others have proved to be less correct or even mistaken. All, however, are worthy of serious study.

We should pay attention to the fact that in the area of the formulation and implementation of development strategy our country is rich in experience. During the period of the "First 5-Year Plan" strategic objectives and strategic measures were formulated under the guidance of Marxism on the basis of thorough investigation and research. Because they suited the national conditions in our country their implementation produced a very marked effect. Summing up the experience of the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "We must regulate the speed of development in a rational manner in accordance with the needs and capabilities of our country. By placing the plan on a positive, firm and reliable foundation we can guarantee the relatively balanced development of our country's economy." "We should coordinate the construction of key projects with overall planning so as to ensure that each department of the national economy can develop in proportion." This strategic thinking should be put in effect today. According to estimates, the completion of the general task of the transitional period should have required three separate 5-year plans. That is to say, the strategic objectives and the strategic measures formulated during the "First 5-Year Plan" period should have been continued.

From 1958 onward, however, changes occurred in this strategic thinking and mistakes were made in the formulation of strategic objectives and measures. For example, quotas were set too high and the communist wind began to blow and during the Second 5-Year Plan economic development suffered serious setbacks. Even during the period of the "Second 5-Year Plan," however, strategic thinking was still correct to a large extent. It was correct to assert that economic development should be based on an agricultural foundation, that arrangements should be made in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry; that production must precede capital construction; that simple reproduction must precede expanded reproduction; and that emphasis should be placed on the development of commodity production and the observance of the rules of value. This important strategic thinking originated during this period and is still of guiding significance today.

The purpose of summing up past experience and lessons is to help us decide what we should and should not do in the future. For this reason we need to acquire a deeper understanding of these experiences and lessons and to raise this understanding to a high theoretical level. During the past 30 years we have often had the following experience: When we pay attention to the overall balance of the economy and regulate development by seeking truth from facts we are able to improve economic results; on other occasions, however, the blind pursuit of rapid development has led to dislocations in proportional relations and a decline in economic results. What is the reason for this? Is such a pattern inevitable? What factors come into play? We should gather relevant historical material in a systematic manner and examine the mutual relationship between the rate of development and economic results. From this we could gather valuable experience. Similar questions such as the relationship between the rate of development and economic structure or the relationship between economic structure and economic results also need to be studied scientifically in the light of practice and experience. If we grasp the laws governing important strategic problems and acquire the ability to employ these laws in accordance with concrete circumstances we will be able to avoid or reduce mistakes in the formulation and implementation of economic development strategy.

People in theoretical circles have different understanding of the theoretical questions relating to the formulation of economic development strategy. Summing up past experience will help us to reach relatively comprehensive understanding of these questions. For example, there is the question of giving priority to the development of heavy industry. We know that the First 5-Year Plan's strategy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry was based on the weakness of the industrial base and the urgent need for industrialization. This strategy achieved favorable results. We can see, therefore, that it is wrong to reject out of hand the policy of giving priority to heavy industrial development and the law of giving priority to the growth of the means of production. The subsequent one-sided implementation of this policy, however, had negative consequences. For the past few years priority has been given to the development of the consumer goods industry; this has had a positive effect. This goes to show that only under certain circumstances should priority be given to the development of heavy industry and also that the law of giving priority to the development of the means of production only operates under certain conditions. We must examine the internal relations that exist between heavy industry and light industry and also those between industry and other sectors of the economy. While we should acknowledge the fact that under certain conditions the law of giving priority to the growth of the means of production holds true, we should avoid thinking in terms of absolutes. As far as the relationship between production and livelihood is concerned, for a long time we made the mistake of one-sidedly emphasizing production and ignoring the people's livelihood. During the past few years, however, there has been a tendency among certain people to ignore development of production and one-sidedly emphasize the improvement of the standard of living. Experience has shown that economic construction cannot violate the aims of socialist production and also that it is impossible to speak of the aims of socialist production in isolation from the measures necessary for the implementation of these aims. The First 5-Year Plan stipulated that "the development of production and the improvement of the rate of labor productivity should provide the basis for a gradual improvement of the material and cultural lives of the laboring people." Today we can see that this strategic thinking is correct.

The study of the history of our country's economic development strategy can also help us to successfully integrate the economic development strategy with social development strategy and scientific and technological development strategy. We already have some experience of social development strategy and scientific and technological strategy. For example, in the early period of our country the problem of labor employment was handled relatively well. After this, however, various factors led to an increase in the number of people awaiting employment in both urban and rural areas. In recent years we have achieved remarkable success in solving this problem. As for the question of population, for a long time we neglected the importance of population control. This was a strategic error. We have since adopted the population strategy of planned birth, and results have already been achieved in certain areas. As far as social questions are concerned, we need to sum up the situation from a strategic standpoint. In the fifties our country formulated a 12-year plan for the long-term development of science and technology. This plan was integrated relatively well with economic construction and played a positive role in the development of construction, production and science and technology. For a long period after this, however, we neglected the role of science and technology. Our policy on technology was constantly changing and there was little coordination between scientific and technological work, on the one hand, and economic construction on the other. We should sum up the experience and lessons of the strategic problems involved in social and scientific development. From the study of historical experience we should learn how to coordinate the strategic development of the economy, society and science and technology. The resultant force of such a fully integrated system will promote the healthy development of the national economy.

A correct economic development strategy must suit the national conditions of our country. Study of our country's historical experience will help us understand these national conditions and the way in which such national conditions affect the development of the national economy. Moreover, we will learn how to formulate economic development strategy in the light of these national conditions. For a long period of time there have been two fundamentally different strategic approaches to the development of our country's economy: "protracted war" and "accelerated program." These two strategic mentalities have been tested on more than one occasion and it has been proved that the "protracted war" approach suits our national conditions far better than the "accelerated program." In spite of this, however, the "protracted war" mentality has not yet been firmly planted in the minds of the broad masses of people and cadres. The "protracted war" strategy in no way suggests that we can neglect the need to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. In fact, the implementation of this strategy will ensure that the pace of long-term economic development will be relatively rapid and that the economic return from such development will be relatively good. This will accelerate the pace of socialist modernization. Through our investigation and study of historical experience and the present state of affairs we will be able to establish a theoretical foundation for the "protracted war" strategy and will be able to lay the ideological foundation for its smooth implementation.

In formulating our country's economic development strategy, we must investigate and make use of the relevant experiences of foreign countries. Research has already begun into the economic development strategies of several important foreign countries. Work in this area must certainly be improved. The study and use of foreign experience, however, presents the problem of having to coordinate this experience with the conditions in our own country. The study of our country's historical experience will help us to examine foreign experience in the light of our country's national conditions and to reach a correct understanding of the significance, limitations and usefulness of this experience as regards our own country. For example, several developing nations and districts have made exports the center of their economic development strategies in the hope that the development of an outward-looking industry based on exports and processing will stimulate development throughout the national economy. Some people have suggested that our country adopt such a strategy as well.

In developing the national economy, we must place a great deal of emphasis on the import-export trade and international exchange and must steadfastly uphold the open-door policy. A large socialist nation such as ours, however, cannot rely on export trade alone to stimulate development of the entire national economy.

In analyzing our country's historical experience of economic development strategy, we must resolve several methodological questions.

First, how should we divide the various stages of development strategy? During the past 30 years there have been many strategic changes in our country's economic development and any study and analysis of economic development strategy must take these changes into account. We might consider dividing these various stages on the basis of differences in strategic aims and strategic measures. In this way the history of our country's economic development could be divided into six strategic stages; (1) period of national economic revival (1949-1952); (2) First 5-Year Plan period (1953-1957); (3) Second 5-Year Plan period (1958-1962); (4) period of national economic readjustment (1963-1965); (5) "Great Cultural Revolution" period (1966-1976); (6) period following the smashing of the "gang of four." It should be pointed out that while readjustment of the national economy began in the winter of 1960 following changes in the development strategy of the Great Leap Forward period, it was not until 1962 that this readjustment produced a marked effect. Since it is also customary to see the years between 1963 and 1965 as a period of economic readjustment, we have therefore classified the Second 5-Year Plan period and the period between 1963 and 1965 as two separate stages of strategic development.

Second, how should we define the strategic contents of each strategic stage? Because of the complex and varied nature of economic development strategy, people have yet to reach a unified understanding of what it entails. Furthermore, the failure in the past to give a clear outline of economic development strategy has made it even more difficult to actually define the strategic content of each stage. As a tentative step we might try defining the strategic objectives and measures of each stage on the basis of the policy, line and plan of each stage and the circumstances surrounding their implementation. During certain periods the existence of different strategic outlooks led to the formulation of different strategic objectives and measures. For this reason we should determine the strategic content of each stage by seeking truth from facts and should avoid any oversimplification.

Third, how should we assess the economic development strategy of each stage? The practical result of economic development strategy provides an objective criterion for judging whether or not that strategy is correct and also the extent to which it is correct. To put it more concretely, we can assess the economic development strategy for each stage by looking at the following: (1) the evolution of the relations of production; (2) the level of economic returns; (3) the evolution of the economic structure; (4) the rate of economic development; (5) the people's standard of living.

To sum up the historical experience of our country's economic strategy is a difficult task. Since the founding of the PRC our country's economic development has followed a long and tortuous path. Our experience is rich and we have learned many lessons. Our efforts over the past few years to sum up experience have produced marked results. A good number of topics, however, remain to be further studied and analyzed. In summing up the experience of past economic development strategy we should do more than merely reaffirm old conclusions from a different perspective; we should explore new territory and probe new questions so as to acquire a deeper understanding of history. This understanding should, in turn, be used to help us formulate our economic development strategy for the future.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS MAO'S MILITARY THINKING

HK010153 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Caiqian [1728 2088 0578]: "An Example of Applying and Developing Materialist Dialectics in the Course of Practice" -- this article is the preface written by the author to the book "Glorious Example of Military Dialectics." There are several revisions in the version reprinted by this publication. The above-mentioned book is due to be published by the Henan People's Publishing House]

[Text] Many important viewpoints of Mao Zedong's theoretical thinking find expression in his important military writings such as "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," "On Protracted War" and "Problems of War and Strategy." A conscientious study of the four military writings can help us to better understand Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and grasp the sharp ideological weapon of materialist dialectics. The practice of revolutionary struggles proved incontrovertibly long ago that Comrade Mao Zedong's military writings were both a scientific military theory of Marxism and an invaluable philosophical wealth of Marxism. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" approved at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong "forged philosophy into a sharp weapon in the hands of the proletariat and the people for knowing and changing the world. His distinguished works on China's revolutionary war, in particular, provide outstandingly shining examples of applying and developing the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics in practice." The reason why it is of great significance to conscientiously study Mao Zedong's military writings also lies here.

Some strategists in modern history also left behind various kinds of military writings. Comrade Mao Zedong, however, combined in his military writings the military theory with the philosophical thinking of the proletariat to make it into an invincible science in the people's revolutionary war. This was unparalleled in history. When discussing the five most outstanding strategists in the modern world. (John Collins), author of the "Great Strategy," said: "Mao Zedong was different from the three persons (Lenin, (Kahn) [Kang en 1660 1869] and Clausewitz -- the quoter's note) mentioned above in that he was a seasoned battlefield commander.... From the very beginning Mao Zedong competed with the orthodox Marxists with the strategy he formulated himself and he firmly believed that his principles would become tenets." Owing to his world outlook, (Collins), as a bourgeois military commentator, was unable to make a broad and in-depth evaluation of the outstanding contributions Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong's military writings had made to the philosophy and military theory of Marxism-Leninism and of the series of theories, policies and principles for solving the question of building a people's army and waging a people's war theoretically and in practice during several decades of China's revolutionary wars.

Mao Zedong's military thinking is extremely rich in content. It has profoundly expounded the Marxist view on war and, by creatively applying the viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to study and analyze war, comprehensively brought to light the dialectical relationships between the success and failure of revolutionary wars and politics, economy, military affairs, manpower and popular feeling. It has also pointed out the laws for the occurrence, development and victory of revolutionary wars. Therefore, from Comrade Mao Zedong's theory of knowledge on war, not only can we vividly see the guiding role of the Marxist philosophy on military science, we can also clearly discover that Mao Zedong Thought, which has been formed in protracted revolutionary wars, has in many respects and to a very great extent enriched Marxist philosophical thinking.

If the military writings of Marxism-Leninism are the starting point for studying materialist military dialectics, then Comrade Mao Zedong made a unique contribution in theory and in practice to the extensive spheres of military dialectics with his military writings. For example, the questions such as distinguishing the aim and characteristics of one war from another, understanding the nature of a war, studying and employing the laws of war and giving play to the objective material basis and the subjective dynamic role of war, radiate with eternal light. They are always our sharpest weapon in the struggle against the idealist and metaphysical viewpoints in military affairs.

The fundamental aim in studying philosophy is to solve the problems of stand, viewpoint and method. In studying Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking through the study of Mao Zedong's military writings, we should naturally and unexceptionally further rectify our ideological line through study and learn to play a dynamic role in understanding and solving the new situation and problems that have emerged in the four modernizations program with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. We can thus constantly raise our awareness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies and become revolutionary fighters who will never fall behind.

Marx said: "Philosophy regards the proletariat as its own material weapon and, likewise, the proletariat regards philosophy as its own spiritual weapon." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 15) Let us study philosophy well, arm ourselves with it, enhance revolutionary vigor and contribute our strength to the cause of revitalizing the Chinese nation!

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION SET UP

OW281318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- The China Communications and Transportation Association was established here today to improve China's communications and transportation and meet the needs of a rapid developing national economy. Approved by the State Economic Commission, the association is a trans-ministerial organization of China's communications and transportation industries. The association will conduct theoretical research into these industries and spread practical knowledge.

The association is composed of experts, engineers and representatives from ministries and enterprises of communications and transportation including railways, highways, waterways, civil aviation and pipelines units and it will make proposals on principles, policies relating to the development of communications and transportation. It will also offer advisory service for departments and enterprises of communications and transportation.

Addressing the inaugural meeting, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, urged the association to study technical and economic policies and prepare proposals for the central government and related departments to improve China's communications and transportation, increase economic results and production efficiency.

Guo Hongtao, president of the association and adviser to the State Economic Commission, said, the establishment of the association will help coordinate plans for development of all departments and organize work.

China now has a network consisting of 12 waterway, highway and railway trunks, connecting 900,000 kilometers of highways and 108,000 kilometers of waterways, plus 171 civil aviation routes and 10,000 kilometers of pipelines.

By the end of 1981, the president said, China had 1.25 million kilometers of waterways, highways, railways and airways, 7.7 times the figure shortly after liberation in 1949, the president said.

At the meeting, the president proposed an eight-point plan for improving China's communications and transportation, including speeding up technical transformation of railway trunks for shipping coal and construction of new railways, making greater efforts in developing sea, coastal areas and Yangtze River transportation, and building vital transportation routes in southwest China where rich natural resources are located.

OFFICIALS PROPOSE UTILIZATION OF PEAT RESOURCES

OW011436 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 1 (XINHUA) -- A proposal to make use of China's rich peat resources and to set up special organizations to work out over-all plans and make arrangements for this purpose is printed in the latest issue of ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

The proposal was made to the government by Shan Yongfu, director of the Capital Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, and Huang Weikuo, deputy mayor of Fushun city.

Northeast China and Sichuan Province have abundant peat resources. The total reserve in the country is estimated at some 27,000 million tons, accounting for ten percent of world reserves.

They point out in their proposal that peat can be used as a source of energy and it can also be processed into sound insulating fiberboards and light bricks. The multiple utilization of peat resources could reduce the need to cut timber and help keep ecological balance, the proposal says. It can also provide raw materials for the building material industry, and for the chemical, pharmaceutical, food and iron and steel industries.

Peat resources in Jilin Province, northeast China, have aroused the interest of businessmen from Japan, Singapore and the United States, and firms from Hong Kong, according to the recent issue of the ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

The peat reserves in Heilongjiang Province are estimated at about 15,000 million tons. A survey of these reserves will be made this year by scientists organized by government departments.

ZHENG SIYUAN STRESSES SUCCESS, QUALITY OF CENSUS

OW281425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Zheng Siyuan, deputy head of the census leading group under the State Council, spoke at a national census telephone conference on the evening of 27 May. He called on all localities to strive to do a good job in the final stage of preparation for the census and to guarantee the successful completion and good quality of the census as demanded by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Zheng Siyuan pointed out: Only 1 month and a few days are left before the national census begins. From now on, the heads of census leading groups and directors of census offices at all levels in the various provinces, municipalities, prefectures and counties should concentrate their major energies on census work, strengthen specific leadership, strive to discover problems and to solve them quickly and provide specific direction on various work concerning the census. The cadres of census offices at all levels should conscientiously study the directives, measures, detailed rules and regulations and reference materials concerning the census, truly strive to understand them and direct the census work precisely according to unified regulations. The governments of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the special administrative offices should take measures to correct as soon as possible the few counties, municipalities, communes, production brigades and other grassroots units that fail to pay sufficient attention to the census work.

Zheng Siyuan said: During the census, it is necessary to implement the system of responsibility to ensure good quality, and to set up quality control groups. The heads of census leading groups at various levels should take overall responsibility for the quality of the census. The directors of census offices at various levels should exercise quality control. They should pay attention to the quality of the census from beginning to end.

In order to ensure quality control, all provincial, prefectural, county and municipal census offices should set up quality control groups. The quality control groups are responsible for finding out and reporting on the quality situation and for discovering problems and solving them quickly. The units and individuals doing a good job should be commended and encouraged. Those who fail to meet qualitative standards should be asked to do their work over.

Zheng Siyuan emphasized the need to pay attention to the selection and training of census workers. He said: Census workers and census directors must be selected according to strict qualifications. Those who fail to meet qualifications should be resolutely rejected. Generally speaking, there should be one census worker for every 500 urban people or 400 rural people. Census workers should be trained according to the stipulations contained in the reference material concerning the content, duration and methods of training. The content of training should not be indiscriminately reduced, and training standards should not be willfully lowered. The training of census directors should be organized in a unified way by county or municipal level authorities in order to ensure good training quality. It should not be conducted by lower level units, such as communes or neighborhoods. Census workers should work conscientiously with a sense of responsibility and display a rigorous work style of strictly abiding by rules and regulations. They should be polite and courteous when they interview people during the census registration.

Zheng Siyuan urged all localities to firmly make the "census publicity month" campaign a success. He called on the responsible persons of all enterprises, institutions, government offices and schools to publicize the significance of the census among the members of their units, clear up misgivings in the minds of the masses and particularly do a good job in ideological work among heads of households.

Zheng Siyuan also discussed questions on how to selectively check household registrations and address codes prior to the census, ensure good quality of census registration and coding and practice economy during the census.

Participating in the telephone conference were heads of census leading groups and directors of census offices of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

DAQING OILFIELD PROVIDES TRAINING FOR CADRES

CWG10952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Daqing, Jun 1 (XINHUA) -- China's major oilfield of Daqing has provided regular training to more than 28,600 of its leading cadres and managerial personnel over the past three years, accounting for 73 percent of the total number of cadres working there.

The training program is either full time or part time, with set curricula and regular examinations. Courses of study range from six months to two years.

Of the 5,000 people receiving training this year, two-thirds are studying in classes run by government departments, provincial institutions or by colleges and technical schools. Subjects include political theory, enterprise management, general knowledge and technical courses.

By the end of last year, nearly 4,000 cadres had received such regular training. They included 800 leading cadres at the factory and company levels and ten heads or deputy heads of the Daqing oil administrative bureau.

On-the-job training is carried out through television lectures and correspondence. Now 2,200 cadres spend two mornings in a week listening to television lectures.

A total of 4,100 engineers and technicians, 57.5 percent of the oilfield's technical cadres, have received advanced training at universities, colleges and research institutes and many of them have taken foreign languages courses.

WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION GROUP ESTABLISHED

OW291251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT May 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council has decided to establish a national water and soil conservation work coordinating group comprising responsible persons of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Forestry. Qian Zhengying has been appointed to head the group. An office for the coordinating group has been set up in the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power to handle the work of the group.

The main task of the coordinating group is to study and implement the guidelines and policies for water and soil conservation work, to supervise the various localities in enforcing relevant laws and regulations on water and soil conservation work to organize the exchange of experience in combating soil erosion, to coordinate with all departments concerned in surveying, planning and carrying out scientific research work on a fairly large scale in water and soil conservation, and to periodically study ways to solve major problems with regard to water and soil conservation.

In a circular on the establishment of the national water and soil conservation work coordinating group, the General Office of the State Council said: The departments concerned in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, farm reclamation, water conservation and power, railways, communications and scientific research must regard their respective tasks in water and soil conservation as their own responsibility, clearly assign a unit to be in charge of this task and carry out the task well. The governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over water and soil conservation work. No existing organizations in charge of water and soil conservation should be weakened so as to ensure the smooth development of water and soil conservation work.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON YANAN 'TALKS'

HK010321 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Consciously Uphold Guidance by Historical Materialism -- Study 'Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art'" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The historical materialism created by Marx and Engels is the great fruit of applying dialectical materialism in human social life, and is the sole scientific theoretical system concerning the laws of human social development. Engels pointed out: Due to the proposition of historical materialism, "idealism has been driven out from its final refuge, its outlook on history." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, vol 4, p 423) Lenin wrote: "Marx deepened and developed philosophical materialism and made it into a complete materialist philosophy, and extended materialist understanding of the natural world to understanding of HUMAN SOCIETY. Marx's HISTORICAL MATERIALISM is the greatest result of scientific thought. People's previous views on the extreme chaos and arbitrary decisions in history and politics have been replaced by an extremely complete and composite scientific theory...." [Selected Works of Lenin, vol 2, 0 443) Historical materialism is our scientific ideological weapon for examining all social and historical phenomena.

Literature and art comes within the category of social ideology. It is created for people in society and used by them; it is produced in the history of human society, and also develops as that history develops. Hence, only by examining things under the guidance of historical materialism can we give scientific answers to various fundamental questions regarding literature and art. Before the birth of Marxism, there were in history all kinds of theories and notions on questions of literature and art.

Although some of these views were not devoid of value or were enlightening, their replies to fundamental issues such as the fundamental orientation and revolution in literature and art, the relationship between literature and art on the one hand and social life, the masses, and the era on the other, and the path writers should follow in creation did not and could not reach the level of scientific understanding. As far as guiding ideology is concerned, this was precisely because their entire outlook on history was unscientific. And as a science and as a revolution in the history of human literature and art thought, Marxist thought on literature and art is, in the final analysis, an application and development of basic Marxist theory, and especially of the theory of historical materialism. Comrade Mao Zedong's new contributions to Marxist thought on literature and art were also expressed in concentrated fashion in the further application and development of the theory of historical materialism. Restudying today the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," we profoundly feel that although many of Comrade Mao Zedong's specific expositions were specifically applicable in the historical conditions of that time, the basic ideology running through the work is the incisive view of historical materialism, and that is the demand posed on revolutionary literature and art work by the application of the basic principles of historical materialism. We hold that particular importance should be attached to the following aspects:

FIRST, EXPOUNDING ON THE FUNDAMENTAL NATURE AND ORIENTATION OF REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE AND ART IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE THEORY THAT THE MASSES CREATE HISTORY.

The question of whom literature and art should serve determines its fundamental nature and orientation. And historical materialism holds that "historical activities are the affair of the masses" ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 104), and that the masses with the frontline laborers as the main body are the decisive force in the development of history. Only ideology that can assist the masses to stimulate the advance of history can meet the demand of the development of history and possess revolutionary nature. It was precisely in accordance with this basic principle that Comrade Mao Zedong stressed in the "Talks:" "Our literature and art is all aimed at serving the masses, and first the workers, peasants and soldiers, and is created for them." In examining whether a work is good or bad, it is necessary to see "the effects it produces among the masses in society." Proceeding from the general demand of serving the people, he specifically explained the question of how to serve the masses from the contents and form of revolutionary literature and art, from its popularization and enhancement, from its praises and exposures, and from its inheritance and new creation. He pointed out, in the final analysis the idea that literature and art should serve the masses means that writers should "take the stand of the proletariat and the people," "be loyal spokesmen of the masses," and apply their own works "to assist the masses in stimulating the advance of history." This historical materialist exposition which is not open to doubt has, in fundamental nature and orientation, drawn a clear distinction in principle between revolutionary literature and art under proletarian leadership and all old literature and art that serves the "ego" and a small number of people.

SECOND, POINTING OUT A GUIDING CLUE, BY APPLYING THE PRINCIPLE OF CLASS ANALYSIS, FOR LITERATURE AND ART TO CORRECTLY DESCRIBE PEOPLE AND COMPLEX SOCIAL LIFE PHENOMENA.

Literature and art means mainly describing people and, by describing them, revealing the essence and rules hidden below the complex phenomena of social life. However, in circumstances in which classes and class struggle still exist, the thoughts and feelings of every person are constrained by class status, and the various social contradictions are influenced by the class struggle. As Lenin said: "Marxism has given us a guiding clue, enabling us to discover the laws amid this blurred chaos. This clue is the theory of class struggle." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 587) Comrade Mao Zedong applied this principle to literature and art in the "Talks." He wrote: "A basic viewpoint of Marxism is that a determining ideology exists, that the objective reality of the class struggle and the national struggle determine our thoughts and feelings." He criticized the notion of writing based on "abstract love" and "abstract human nature," and demanded a total purge of this "very deep bourgeois influence."

Although the relevant theories in the "Talks" are not sufficiently specific and perfect with regard to human nature and class nature, while certain sentences and phrases are also one-sided to a certain extent, taking the general view, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly demanded that writers "proceed from objective reality," and apply the historical materialist viewpoint of class analysis to describe people and social contradictions, thus pointing out a guiding clue for writers in getting rid of bourgeois ideological influence.

THIRD, EXPLAINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE AND ART AND THE ERA BY APPLYING THE THEORY THAT IDEOLOGY SHOULD CHANGE IN THE WAKE OF SOCIAL CHANGES.

The relationship between literature and art and the era has a direct bearing on the growth or decline of literature and art and on what role it can play in the development of history. Historical materialism holds that any type of ideological thing must "change in the wake of social changes" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 270), and advance as the era advances, so as to continually play its role in helping the masses to stimulate the advance of history, and it should thus not turn into something out of line with the era or even hampering the advance of history. Comrade Mao Zedong applied this principle to the relationship between literature and art and the era. In the "Talks" he clearly demanded that revolutionary literature and art must advance as the era advances and that revolutionary writers "must be integrated with the new era of the masses" and "should have no hesitation whatever." He also issued the call for revolutionary literature and art to express "the new figures and the new world." This exposition is both concise and clear. It has provided a scientific yardstick for clarifying all kinds of muddled thinking concerning the relationship between literature and art and the era.

FOURTH, POINTING OUT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMANDS OF HISTORICAL MATERIALISM ON REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE AND ART, THE CREATIVE PATH FOR REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS TO FOLLOW IN GOING DEEP AMONG THE MASSES' LIFE.

The various aspects mentioned above are all the fundamental demands imposed on literature and art by historical materialism, and are also the fundamental demands in the development of revolutionary literature and art itself. How can these demands be attained? Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in the "Talks" that to achieve this, revolutionary literature and art workers must have a correct path for creation and must take part in the practice of the masses' life of fiery struggles. He wrote: "China's revolutionary writers and artists, and writers and artists with prospects, must go among the masses and unconditionally and wholeheartedly go among the workers, peasants and soldiers for long periods and into the life of fiery struggles...." This is because practice is the foundation of understanding, while the masses are the main body in the practice of society. Only by going deep into the masses' life of fiery struggles can one achieve "unanimity of thought and feeling with the masses" and "be the loyal spokesman of the masses;" only among the masses' life of fiery struggles can one directly go "to study the various classes in society, to study their interrelationships and individual situations, and study their features and feelings;" only by taking part with the masses in the revolutionary practice of changing the world can one keep up with the pace of the era, grasp the spirit of the era that is manifest among the masses and thus create works filled with the spirit of the era, which help the masses to stimulate the advance of history. In this sense, the creative path of going deep into the masses' life is the sole correct path for revolutionary literature and art workers to forge ahead.

These theories drawn up by Comrade Mao Zedong through directly applying the basic principles of historical materialism to examine questions of literature and art, stand at the level of laws of development for the whole of human society, and also clearly point out the demands on literature and art of the decisive force in the creation of history -- the proletariat and the masses. In the nature and role of literature and art, in the question of what viewpoint literature and art should apply to describe people and contradictions in social life, in the relationship between literature and art and the era, in the social functions of literature and art and in other fundamental aspects, these theories draw total distinctions between revolutionary literature and art under proletarian leadership and all kinds of old literature and art.

In fundamental stand, thought and feeling, and in the path for creation, they point out the proper distinctions between revolutionary literature and art workers and all old literature and art workers. And it is precisely for this reason that these theories developed by Comrade Mao Zedong on the fundamental issues in literature and art have enriched and developed Marxist thought on literature and art, giving it clearer scientific and class nature, and have become the irreplaceable guiding ideology for China's entire revolutionary literature and art work. From the latter part of the anti-Japanese war to the period of the liberation war, and to after the founding of new China, the prosperous development of the cause of revolutionary literature and art under our party's leadership and the tremendous role it has played in revolution and construction, together with the emergence and growth of group after group of brand-new revolutionary literature and art workers, attest to the incomparable correctness of this historical materialist guidance.

There is no denying that for a long period in the past the publicity and application of Mao Zedong's literature and art thinking encountered certain interference and gave rise to certain deviations, including some concerning the basic ideology of the "Talks," and gave explanations that ran counter to the original meaning. In particular, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," leftist deviations reached the limit and occupied the dominant position, while the cause of socialist literature and art also suffered unprecedented damage. And as far as fundamental guiding ideology is concerned, the reason for the appearance of those leftist errors was precisely because the viewpoint that the masses create history was distorted, Marxist class analysis was made into something simple and vulgar, and the demands of the fundamental interests of the masses and of the development of socialist literature and art were violated. This was without doubt a trampling on historical materialism. It precisely proves by negative example the necessity and importance of correctly upholding historical materialism.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has led vast numbers of revolutionary literary and art workers to bring order out of chaos and to energetically correct leftist mistakes on the literary and art front. This is aimed at restoring the true colors of Mao Zedong Thought and enabling the guiding ideology for our literary and art work to retake the path of historical materialism. Under the guidance of historical materialism, the great majority of literary and art workers have emancipated their minds, proceeded from the fundamental interests and the needs of the masses of the people, proceeded from the common experience in life and reality as shared by themselves and the masses of the people, produced large numbers of works that truly reflect the livelihood and aspirations of the masses of the people, portrayed a number of images of new socialist people and more artistic images of every description, enabled our country's socialist literature and art to flourish on an unprecedented scale and also enabled our literary and art front to become one of the very successful departments in our country. Over the past 2 years, under the situation in which the leftist pernicious influence has not been completely eliminated, some phenomena of bourgeois liberalization have emerged once again within the literary and art sphere. An important ideological reason for this emergence is this: A few comrades do not understand that real freedom can only be achieved by acting in accordance with the law of historical development. Therefore, after breaking through the leftist confinement, they not only have not returned to the path of being under the guidance of historical materialism but have made another error in being subjective and self-willed. An important way to overcome the existing phenomena of bourgeois liberalization is to assist all revolutionary literary and art workers in conscientiously upholding historical materialism as their guidance. Party leaders of our literary and art departments must shoulder this important responsibility.

There have been great changes in historical conditions since the publication of the "Talks" 40 years ago. It is imperative to revise some of Comrade Mao Zedong's specific conclusions on literature and art and to develop Mao Zedong literary and art thought. However, the fundamental tenet of historical materialism as expounded by Comrade Mao Zedong in the "Talks" is not obsolete; on the contrary, it has been borne out by the literary and art practice during the new historical period. Although contingents of the masses of the people have been greatly expanded during the new historical period, there is no change in the law that the masses of the people are the force in the making of history; although the exploiting class no longer exists as a class, class struggles still exist within a certain scope and the viewpoint of class analysis still provides guiding leads; although the great majority of intellectuals including literary and art workers have become a part of the working class, the practical activities carried out by the masses of the people in the forefront of production and reform are still the aorta of life and still combine the spirit of this age, and immersing oneself among the masses of the people is still the only correct way for socialist literary and art workers to produce their works. If we depart from the guidance of historical materialism, we will commit errors and take roundabout courses in handling these fundamental issues of literature and art. Moreover, the new historical situation has made new and higher demands on vast numbers of literary and art workers in upholding historical materialism as their guidance and has also made new and higher demands on the whole cause of literature and art. In the face of the shift of the work of the whole party and new changes in class and human relations, in the face of continuous emergence of new problems in people's livelihood, and in the face of the improvement being made in people's material life and the development of people's spiritual demands, how are our literary and art creation and criticism to become the "faithful spokesman of the masses"? How are we to correctly reflect new human relations? How are we to depict the beauty of socialist human nature? How are we to truly and correctly depict all types of social contradictions? How are we to handle relations between singing praises and exposing and revealing? How are we to meet all types of cultural needs of the masses of the people while heightening their spiritual state and capacity for appreciation? How are we to use the spirit of the new age formed by the masses of the people during their building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization to illuminate literary and art works of different contents, forms, themes and styles so as to do a still better job of assisting the masses of the people in promoting our modernization program? To do these things, we must regard historical materialism as our guidance, use some basic principles of Marxist literary and art thought-Mao Zedong literary and art thought as our guidance, and progressively approach and settle issues during the course of new practice. The process of progressively settling these issues under the guidance of historical materialism is also a process of continuously developing Marxist literary and art thought-Mao Zedong literary and art thought. This is the only way to enable our country's socialist cause of literature and art to further flourish during the new period. Developing the cause of literature and art under the guidance of abstract human nature, the "new principles of aesthetics," the "subjective reflex," existentialism, personalism, and other forms of historical idealism will certainly run counter to the fundamental interests and needs of the masses of the people, go against the demands set on the building of socialism during the new period and fall onto the wrong road which is out of line with the path of socialist literature and art. Only by unceasingly and conscientiously upholding historical materialism as one's guidance can one advance along with the advance of history and maintain one's position in the forefront within the socialist literary and art army. If one departs from the guidance of historical materialism, one will lag behind the times. This is beyond doubt.

With the advance of history, historical materialism will increasingly show its incomparably powerful vitality.

We believe that under the leadership of the party Central Committee, after conscientiously studying and summing up experience, vast numbers of literary and art workers will certainly heighten their awareness of upholding historical materialism and Marxism as their guidance, enable our country's socialist literature and art to unceasingly flourish and develop along the orientation of "serving the people and socialism," play greater roles in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, and inspire the masses of the people to have high morale for the making of new history!

DING LING DISCUSSES MAO'S CONCERN FOR WRITERS

HK310516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 4

[Article by Ding Ling [0002 3781]: "Chairman Mao's Letter to Us"]

[Text] During the Yanan period, Comrade Mao Zedong left an impression on me that he was one of the party leaders who was most capable of treating others as equals. He was always able to get us to speak without any inhibition, to speak our minds freely. There was no need for us to worry about the possibility that he would regard himself as a sacred and supreme leader, commander, helmsman or someone who commanded a powerful army. He possessed a manner of being courteous to the wise and condescending to the scholarly. He talked cheerfully and humorously and very often hit the nail on the head, and what he said was convincing. When he talked about our good qualities, he also pointed out our weak points. When he talked about our shortcomings, he used a consultative tone and even humorous language so that we would not feel bad. What he said provided much food for thought and made us ponder it carefully. In the spring of 1937, he once dropped into my dwelling place and met a number of youths who came from the Kuomintang-ruled areas and were studying in the Yanan anti-Japanese university. He said to me smilingly: "Ding Ling, I think that these intellectuals like to get close to you. Here it is more or less like a club of cultured people." I knew that he was criticizing me because I did not persist in going deep among workers, peasants and soldiers. At that time, I had just resigned the post of deputy director of the political department of the central guard regiment and was busy with the work of the writers' association in the Soviet area. Later, Chairman Mao said that I had a manner of being an unconventional and self-indulgent intellectual. I realized that I was being more severely criticized, but I felt comfortable because he truly understood me and knew that I had such a shortcoming. Afterwards, I told other comrades of Comrade Mao's impression of me; they said that they agreed with his assessment.

Chairman Mao read my articles and discussed them with me. Later, after reading my articles, he commented on my articles. Although our discussions were ordinary ones, I regarded him as a most wise man and an intimate friend, and engraved his pleasant voice in my mind forever.

On the morning of 1 July 1944, I received the letter. At that time Comrade Ouyang Shan and I were engaged in writing for the writers' association of the border region located outside the southern gate of Yanan. We attended a meeting on cooperatives in the border region. I wrote an article entitled "Tian Baolin" and Ouyang Shan wrote "Living in the New Society." Tian Baolin and Liu Jianzhang were model workers of the cooperatives in the border region. On that afternoon, Ouyang Shan and I were invited to visit Chairman Mao at this dwelling in Zaoyuan. After talking briefly, we ate dinner together. I still remember that Comrade Ouyang Shan drank a lot of wine. After it got dark, we rode horses from Zaoyuan. Chairman Mao's letter was kept thereafter by Comrade Ouyang Shan. In the spring of 1979, I returned to Beijing. Comrade Bai Ye of RENMIN RIBAO learned from me the whereabouts of this letter. He made a long-distance call to Comrade Ouyang Shan in Guangzhou and this information was confirmed. When Comrade Ouyang Shan came to Beijing to attend a meeting, he gave me the copy of the letter. Not long after that, the museum also gave me a copy of it.

Comrade Mao's praise of "Tian Baolin" was not limited to the letter alone. I learned that in meetings of senior cadres he also mentioned it. In early July 1944, due to the fact that I was dashing off an article "The 129th Division and the Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan Border Region," I asked Comrade Chen Geng for some materials. He told me happily that in a meeting of senior cadres, Chairman Mao had said: "Ding Ling is now going deep among workers, peasants and soldiers and her 'Tian Baolin' was well written. As long as a writer goes deep among the masses, he is able to write good articles." Other comrades also told me that they heard the same opinion. After hearing that, I was of course grateful to Chairman Mao. But I thought that "Tian Baolin" was not a well-written article. It was not the article which I like most either. I realized that Chairman Mao was encouraging me and had given the green light to me so that I could further identify myself with workers, peasants and soldiers. What he said helped me a lot so that I would march forward without any obstruction. He had opened up a smooth and broad path for me so that I could write my articles, be a disciplined writer and engage in creative literary and art work. What he did was not for me alone, but for many, many literary and art workers. Over the past 40 years, I have experienced many vicissitudes of life. When I reread this letter, it gives full vent to my feelings; at that time, Chairman Mao knew people very well. He showed every concern for others and always thought about his work and other people. He was very eager to help others!

In 1942 I wrote an article "My Thoughts on 8 March Festival." Although I was neither seriously criticized nor punished, there was much gossiping going on behind my back. In 1943 a campaign to examine cadres' personal histories was launched. My fate was the same as those comrades who were once arrested by the Kuomintang. We could not escape being suspected of this or that. Only a few people said things to our faces, but there were a number of people who gossiped about us behind our backs. Gossip is a fearsome thing and the onlooker sees the game best. Chairman Mao knew this very well. Chairman Mao commanded the great army and exerted arduous efforts for the revolution. He needed intellectuals and writers and knew the weak points and shortcoming of these people. Personally he might not have linked these people, but the revolution needed people, a great number of intellectuals and talented people. Proceeding from the needs of the revolution, Chairman Mao made friends with and helped these people so that they would consciously change their former individualist stand of the petite bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie. He initiated the campaign of rectification and study and held a forum of literature and art. All these were good things. It was too bad that Kang Sheng availed himself of the opportunity to launch the so-called "rescuing campaign," rescuing those who "have taken a wrong step in life" and frenziedly harming a number of comrades and the cause of the party. At that time, Chairman Mao was very wise and put forth the important guiding principles such as "leading cadres should be responsible and do their work personally" and "not a single individual should be killed and most of them should not be arrested," and so forth. At the same time, he took measures to carry out the work of screening. As a result, a great number of comrades were emancipated and readily returned to their former posts. I believe that Chairman Mao's remarks expressed in this letter and other meetings were, at least, to rehabilitate my personal reputation among the masses. I admired and was grateful to him.

At dusk in Zaoyuan in Yanan, a new moon was hanging in the sky. The summer breeze was spreading the remnant fragrance of jujube flowers. His walk, pleasant talk, dignified bearing and gentle and elegant manner left a most beautiful impression on me. Those who are the loftiest must be most modest and open-minded. Those who have meager learning must be those who behave most affectedly. I think that Chairman Mao's manner of treating others as equals and being easy to get along with are things that I should emulate all my life. I should urge myself to earnestly practice what I have advocated and persist in doing so unremittingly.

YANGCHENG WANBAO CARRIES BAI HUA ARTICLE

HK260731 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 2

[Article by Bai Hua [4101 2901] "The Erhai Is Yearning"]

[Text] In the 1950's, I climbed Cangshan Mountain twice and went boating on the Erhai. Thereafter Cangshan Mountain and Erhai have appeared vaguely in my dreams for the past 20 years or so. In the spring of 1954, I went from Xiaojian to Dali city by a horse-drawn carriage for the first time. The scene is still fresh in my mind just as it had happened yesterday evening. At that time, my state of mind was like that of Yang Shengan, a scholar of the Ming Dynasty: "Once I look at Cangshan Mountain, it seems as if I am flying over the mountain cheerily and gracefully.... The mountain is dark green and luxuriant and the sea is in a shape of a semicircular orchid. The city walls stand between the mountain and the sea. A tower stands out against the sky. Fragrances spread far and wide and the sweet aroma of flowers pleases people around. At this time it seems that I have just awoken from drunkenness and dreams. I am like a person who gets up after a long sleep." A girl of Bai nationality, in the same carriage and whom I had not met before, told me the story of the "cloud on which a woman stands to wait for her husband with eager expectation." The roaring of the 18 streams rushing down from the 19 mountain peaks of Cangshan Mountain and the clattering of the horse's hoofs were like charming music accompanying her narration. The sun, setting on the sloping peaks of Cangshan Mountain, cast its golden rays on her eyes which were full of fantasy. The flower of the ornament on her hair and her tassel quivered. After hearing the story, I gazed at Yuju peak for a long time. Due to the fact that it was not autumn or winter, the "cloud on which a woman stands to wait for her husband with eager expectation" did not appear. Dali, a city famous for its history and culture, is located between Cangshan Mountain and Erhai. It is also, without any artistic exaggeration, a city of flowers. The dark blue Erhai wears a gigantic garland all the year round. In the city of Dali, rare camellia and azalea flowers are planted in front of the doorways and windowsills of almost every household! The night business of tea houses is carried out amid flowering shrubs and under the violet vines. The red flowers, green branches and lamplight set one another off. Very often I sat there late into the night. A cup of puer tea which tasted bitter first and sweet later was infused with fresh spring water boiled by pine firewood. While leaning against the vines, looking at the vast silver river and listening to the billowing water, I recalled the false prosperity of the Tang empire during the years of Tianbao. General Xianyu Zhongtong and Li Mi sent expeditions to the west to punish the Nanzhao regime on two occasions. When they were defeated on the first occasion, they were exempted from punishment. Later a high official in the army called Yang Guozhong and made a false report on the victory of the expeditions. Xianyu Zhongtong was promoted to be a major of the capital. Li Mi had been drowned and it was thus impossible to promote him to a higher office. More than 200,000 troops of the Tang Dynasty died in vain. There are two mass graves in Fengyi and Xiaguan and poets of the subsequent dynasties wrote a number of poems unanimously accusing Emperor Ming of the Tang Dynasty of waging war against the Nanzhao regime. With the support of the great Tang empire, the king of the Nanzhao regime unified the Liuzhao regime. In a history of 165 years, the Nanzhao regime was faithfully obedient to the Tang Dynasty for 122 years. For a period of 43 years, the regime betrayed the Tang Dynasty. There were quite a great number of moving stories of making peace and of distressing tragedies of the war...which have been handed down from generation to generation in both oral and written forms. Some of the historical facts have been turned into beautiful fairytales in accordance with the fine desires of the people.

The rises and falls, the prosperity and decline over the past 1,000 years or so have left us with countless sorrows, deep pains and bitter memories.... Sometimes when I sat quietly with a cup in my hand, it seemed that I heard the evening drumbeat from a temple on Jizu Mountain located to the northeast of the Erhai. The first temple on Jizu Mountain was built in the Tang Dynasty because Buddhism prevailed at that time. During a long period covering the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, a total number of 108 temples were built, including 36 monasteries and 72 Buddhist convents with Zhushen temples as their core. Although numerous wars and famines occurred during that period, these temples remained unchanged -- "fragrant smoke spread all through the golden temples and breeze from the pine forests blowing from as far as 10 li away never stops." Xu Xiake, a great Chinese traveler, set out from Jiangsu in 1636 and traveled with a monk called Jing Wen from the Ying Fu temple in Nanjing, who was determined to pay religious homage to Jizu Mountain. They were attacked by robbers in Xiangshui and Jing Wen was wounded and died in the Chongshan temple in Nanning. Xu Xiake scrupulously abided by Jing Wen's last words to take his bones and continue the arduous journey. He eventually arrived at Jizu Mountain on the 23d day of the 12th month of 1638 and buried his friend in the Xitan temple. All the monks on the mountain were deeply moved and built a stupa for the deceased. The epitaph on the tomb read: "He aspired to make the journey, during which he laid down his life. Who brought his remains here? It was the Honorable Xu Xiake." Two traveling companions met by chance, trusted each other with their own lives and deaths! I am proud of our great nation.

The years of youth are the most unforgettable! The clouds like a jade belt danced for me around Cangshan Mountain and tens of thousands of butterflies flew in a row to salute me beside the butterfly spring. I once tried for a long time to identify and copy the faded characters on the "Yubei stele," "Dehua stele of Nanzhao" and the "stele in commemoration of the first emperor of the Yuan Dynasty who conquered Yunnan." Year in and year out, these steles stood on the roadside, combed by the wind and washed by the wind, explaining the long history to the latter generations. More than one-quarter of a century has already passed. It elapsed both swiftly and slowly. Gaiety always streaks past, whereas sufferings always linger on....

It happened to be the grand gathering of "the March fair" when I made the trip to Dali this time. There was a sea of people and I could only inch my way forward through a crowd of people of various nationalities in their festive dress. Traditional horse racing was held at the foot of Changshan Mountain. Although the horsemen of Xizang and Bai nationalities were gaily dressed and wrapped around with colorful flowers, most of the audience could not see them because the area was packed with people. They could only hear. The most regrettable thing was that some horses were lazy and not interested in competing for honors. They always tried to squeeze in among the crowds. It was really disappointing and funny. The open-air bazaars were unprecedentedly magnificent. There were shops in tents, trucks and carts and on bicycles and stalls.... Goods from inside and outside the province were piled up mountain-high. It was a pity that many state shops underestimated the purchasing power of the people of various nationalities in the western part of Yunnan. They came here for the purpose of selling slow-selling goods. As a result, their goods did not sell well. I was afraid that they could not even cover the cost of the freight. There were a great number of visitors but only a few customers. Some people of Xizang nationality from Kangba and Diqing areas sold a small amount of valuable traditional Chinese medicinal ingredients at high prices. A piece of "caterpillar fungus" which was not of high quality was sold at 30 cents. The price was much higher than that of the state shops in Beijing. The business at food and wine stalls was the best and they had a full house. Whether they could sell their goods or not, people ate and drank their fill. In the evening, the open-air cinemas showed some old and dull motion pictures, but there were great crowds of faithful audiences. I thought that if the director of any film studio was personally on the scene, he would have been very proud of himself.

Dali is a gigantic encyclopedia. This time which part should I turn to first? I do not know why I particularly liked to visit Jinsuo Island in the Erhai. It was probably because when I stood on the island, I had a broader line of vision. In the past, I only heard that the King of Nanzhao built a summer palace on Jinsuo Island. More than 20 years ago, I gazed out at it from the west coast of the sea. It was like a green cloud floating on the waves. This time, I could not see it. It was probably because my eyesight is getting poor! Due to the fact that the east coast was the nearest to Jinsuo Island, we had to take a car to go there first. There were five people taking the same car, including Comrade Peng Jingfeng, a writer from Yunnan, his daughter, a young writer, Peng Gezhi, Comrade Yang Meiqing, a historian and expert on folk customs, who has been living in Dali for many years and our driver Xiao Wang. Yang Meiqing offered to undertake the task of being a guide. However, his enthusiasm was in inverse ratio to his memory. Whenever the car crossed a junction of three roads, we had to stop the car to ask the way. Old Yang spoke with a very heavy accent of a northern Anhui dialect. The more he asked, the more confused we became because the villagers of the Bai nationality did not understand what this old fellow, who was sweating all over with anxiety, said. We had to get out of the car to act as his interpreter. Lao Yang was severely short-sighted and a locust seemed to be deliberately teasing him. It flew by his eyes and landed on the window of the car. Lao Yang stretched out his hand and tried to grab it quickly. He nearly seized a lightbulb in the car. Little Gezhi took the lead in laughing aloud and the driver was also convulsed with laughter, even though he was not supposed to laugh. After arriving at the east coast of the Erhai, Lao Yang was compelled to admit bluntly: "Today, instead of being your guide, you acted as my guide." He never expected that such an honest remark would excite another burst of loud laughter.

Jinsuo Island was before our eyes. How could we get there? Was there any boat? As we were hesitating about the matter, two men of the Bai nationality passed by. One of them was a fisherman called Zhang Ruhua. He said: "We have a boat. We are returning to the island." There is no story without a coincidence. We jumped into a motorboat and it took only 10 minutes or so to draw alongside Jinsuo Island. What a small island it was! It lay across the deep blue sea like a weaving shuttle. A fishing village with a population of more than 800 was located in the low-lying party in the center of the island. There was also a primary school. Just like other towns and villages in Dali Prefecture, new houses were constantly being built on the island. The houses of the Bai nationality are built on the same design -- single-color two-story buildings, single-color painted walls and single-color carved doors like six-piece painted screens engraved with designs of flowers and birds. The stone walls enclosed small yards. Half of these were used for vegetable plots and the other half were used for planting flowers. Without asking other people, we knew that the occupants of these houses were getting rich.

We, the unexpected guests, followed Zhang Ruhua and visited his house. We got excited after talking with his family. Of his 10 family members, 6 worked. Every night that he and his wife went to the sea to catch shrimp, they could catch about 150 jin. Every 4 jin of fresh shrimp would, after drying in the sun, become 1 jin of dried shrimp. The state purchasing price for dried shrimp is 90 cents per jin. This means that husband and wife could earn more than 30 yuan for 1 night of hard work. This is a considerable figure, indeed!

Just like cats which have a liking for fish, we kept on talking about fish. The host turned around and went out and, in about 10 minutes, had bought half a bucket of crucian carp for us. I myself roasted the fish in the kitchen and the host fried the shrimp and cooked the rice. The host and the guests ate their lunch together. It was a pity that the hosts did not appreciate my cooking. While eating he stubbornly maintained that if the fish had been cooked in the Bai nationality style, in a soup full of salt and chilli powder, the taste of the fish would have been more delicious. We eventually finished that half bucket of fish. Although our driver Xiao Wang knew that he had an allergic reaction to fish, he took a risk and ate the fish to his heart's content. As a result, swollen rashes occurred on his skin within 5 minutes. He was so itchy that he went to the clinic with Xiao Gezi for some "chlorpheniramine." He was all right after taking the tablets. Otherwise, both we and he would have been worried on our way back to Dali.

When we left Jinsuo Island, the host sailed his motorboat on a circuit of the island. After that we landed on the east coast. When I reviewed the situation of Jinsuo Island, I suddenly realized that originally it was a desert island and only several ugly chinaberry trees were planted on the edge of the village. I also recalled that along the coast of the island, there were barren hills and bare forests. It was thus not strange that we could not recognize its true features from afar.

Due to a lack of trees on Cangshan Mountain, of the 18 streams, only 3 or 4 are still roaring and the rest are quiet. There was one thing which I particularly could not understand; Every sapling planted in the soil of Dali or every anywhere in Yunman, will grow into a tree. No delicate or famous flowers need special care here. However, the number of trees is getting smaller and smaller. Trees along the newly built roads are being continuously chopped down. Useful timber is cut into firewood. The grand but distressing brush fires can be seen against the sky. A whole green mountain will be burned in order to plant some low-yield corn and tartary buckwheat.

Famous and precious bow fish in Erhai have nearly vanished. I believe that one of these reasons contains truth: The name of bow fish was given to the fish by Yang Shengan after careful examination. He discovered that bow fish always swim against the current and jump about and even the small ones acquire this unique skill and heroic spirit. Therefore, no fierce fish can harm them. Today, the number of trees on Cangshan Mountain is getting smaller and stream water has decreased. There is no scope for the bow fish to exercise their abilities and people can easily catch them.... I believe this is the reason.

On my way back I remained silent for a long time and gazed at Juzu Mountain far afield. The temples built there in the past dynasties were damaged in an organized way during the 10 chaotic years and trees several hundred or thousand years old were chopped down arbitrarily. At that time, the Red Guard movement had not spread there. Therefore, we should not attribute this to the Red Guards. A figure of Buddha weighing several thousand jin was blasted and sold as scrap copper at a price of only 110,000 yuan! Oh! I trust that nobody will misunderstand me and wrongly think that I, an atheist, have felt sorry about the destruction of a holy Buddhist place! Any part of that scrap copper -- or any gold or copper ornaments of half a kilo -- might possibly be a priceless treasure to our nation and mankind. This was a catastrophe in the past and we should let bygones be bygones if they have been recorded in history as a lesson! However, we should not refuse to formulate plans for the future because of bitter hatred and disheartenment.

We should invite those who are able to speak to make some civilized remarks to our comrades and compatriots. Without constantly green mountains, there will be no spotlessly white clouds and constantly green waters. Imagine: Without "the cloud on which a woman stands to wait for her husband with eager expectation" and the cloud in the shape of a jade belt, will Cangshan Mountain still be able to be called a dark green mountain? Will Hudie Spring without its butterflies still be called a spring of butterflies? Can soil without green water be full of life? If things remain unchanged, people will be struggling in the desert even if each and every household builds a new house and has savings deposits in the bank amounting to 100,000 or 1,000,000 yuan!...

We should invite those who can work to do a most civilized thing for our descendants: Let us plant a green branch in the beautiful land so that every piece of green leaf will retain a drop of fresh water and the 18 streams on the Cangshan Mountain will singheartily! Let Haixin Pavilion in Xizhou return from being on the dried up shore to being in the bosom of the Erhai! Let those brave bow fish swim against the current, jump about and breed!

The Erhai is yearning!

FUJIAN LEADERS MARK INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

OW311132 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] In order to celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day, the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a get-together this afternoon for leaders in Fujian and Fuzhou and the Young Pioneers, as well as a forum to greet the child are workers at the youth palace in Fuzhou. Attending the get-together and forum were leading comrades in Fujian and Fuzhou City Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Zhang Gexin, Wei Jinshui, (Zhang Jizong) and You Dexin, as well as the leading comrades of the CYL committees, federations of trade unions, women's federations, educational departments and bureaus, scientific and technological commissions, bureaus of culture and federations of literary and art circles in Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality. Together with more than 1,000 Young Pioneers and child care workers, they jubilantly marked the International Children's Day.

Vice Governor Zhang Gexin, Secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee (Zhang Jizong), Deputy Secretary of the provincial CYL committee (Lin Kaixin), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation (Ding Shiyong) and Deputy Director of the provincial educational department Song Shihong delivered speeches at the get-together and forum. The leading comrades in Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality congratulated the children and extended their cordial greetings to the workers and teachers of nurseries, child care centers and schools.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN MEETS YOUNG PIONEERS 31 MAY

OW020411 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpt] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee invited 40 representatives of outstanding Young Pioneers and Young Pioneers' counsellors to the office of the provincial CCP committee as guests on the afternoon of 31 May. Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Han Peixin and Chu Jiang met them at the office. The representatives applauded the leading comrades and put bright red scarves around their necks. The children happily celebrated 1 June International Children's Day together with the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VISITS CHILD CARE CENTERS

OW280558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] Nanchang, 28 May (XINHUA) -- After visiting the Shengli child-care center run by the Nanchang neighborhood yesterday, Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and Jiangxi governor, said that a child-care center run by the local people to take care of the children locally is a good way to provide convenience to the masses and should be promoted. All departments and units concerned should support child-care centers run by neighborhoods.

Yesterday, leading party, government and military persons of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang municipality Bai Dongcai, Di Sheng, Wu Ping and Xu Qin visited the children's park, the Shengli child-care center, nursery schools under the Youzheng Lu primary school and the provincial CCP Committee organ, the Baihuazhou child-care center and the nursery school of the Nanchang diesel engine plant in Nanchang municipality and extended holiday greetings to the little friends and best wishes to those diligent child and youth workers.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING VISITS CHILD-CARE WORKERS

SK310336 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, on the afternoon of 30 May when he was on a drought observation tour in Jimo County, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, visited the kindergarten and nursery run by the county's (Yaotou) brigade to extend regards to children, teachers and child-care personnel on the occasion of Children's Day.

As soon as he entered the kindergarten, Comrade Bai Rubing was warmly welcomed by the children. He happily responded, saying: How have you been? I wish you a happy Children's Day.

He also urged the children to study hard so as to become men and women of good health, healthy thinking and abundant knowledge. Comrade Bai Rubing distributed candies and toys which he had brought among the children. Upon receiving gifts, the children happily sang songs, and Comrade Bai Rubing also happily raised his hands to beat time for them.

Comrade Bai Rubing also inquired of teachers and child-care personnel about the children's living and studying situation and encouraged them, saying: Your work is very important and toilsome, and efforts should be made to expand activities suitable to children so as to enable them to become new successors full of ideals, morality, cultural knowledge and enthusiasm for ardently cherishing the party, the state and socialism.

SHANDONG SPONSORS FORUM ON MAO'S YANAN SPEECH

SK300912 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, to study again Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at the Yanan literary and art forum and his 15 letters on literary and art work, conscientiously research Mao's literary and art thought and achieve further success in literary and art and theory research the provincial federation of literary and art circles sponsored a forum on Mao's literary and art thought on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of Mao's Yanan speech.

The forum was opened in Jinan on the morning of 29 May. Attending the opening ceremony were Wang Zhongyin, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee, deputy provincial governor and director of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, and Lin Ping, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee. Also attending the forum were specialists and scholars of the provincial-level cultural and propaganda departments and some universities and colleges, responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal federations of literary and art circles and cultural bureaus and workers engaged in the theory of literature and art, over 100 people in all.

Comrades Wang Zhongyin and Lin Ping spoke at the opening ceremony. Comrade Wang Zhongyin pointed out: Mao Zedong's literary and art thought is an important part of Mao's thought as a whole. The basic guidelines of Mao's literary and art thought was, is and will be a guiding principle for developing China's revolutionary literary and art. We should adopt a scientific attitude toward it and uphold and develop it. We should apply Mao's stand, viewpoint and method to guide the literary and art creation and comments to promote the flourishing and development of socialist literature and art.

Comrade Lin Ping put forward three demands in his speech. He urged the forum participants to regard Mao's literary and art thought as a guiding principle, implement the principle of integrating theory with practice, and oppose erroneous ideological trends and evil tendencies. The forum will last for 5 days. The participants will exchange and discuss what they gain from studying Mao's literary and art thought.

GUANGDONG ALLOCATES FUNDS FOR DISASTER AREAS

HK020559 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The provincial people's government has continuously allocated special funds and materials for the calamity-affected areas of Shaoguan and Zhaoqing, in order to enable them to resume production and rebuild homes. As of yesterday, a total of 12.3 million yuan had been provided for various special relief funds. Of that amount, 5.5 million yuan was set aside for emergency relief, 5.1 million yuan for the prevention of insect pests and medical care, and 1 million yuan for mending or rebuilding primary and middle school buildings. In addition, to meet the special needs of calamity-affected areas, 8.160 tons of cement, 7,800 cubic meters of timber, [passage indistinct], 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 1 million meters of cloth were handed out.

To handle the current relief effort well, the provincial agricultural committee, provincial commercial bureau, provincial supply and marketing cooperative, provincial financial bureau, provincial food bureau, provincial agricultural bank, provincial sanitation bureau, communications bureau and other organs and units organized a total of 32 work groups to head for the seriously affected areas of Shaoguan and Zhaoqing to check local conditions. At present, in line with the spirit of the relief work conference recently called by the provincial people's government, various units are supporting the flood-affected areas in various respects to enable them to resume production and rebuild homes.

CHINA INVESTMENT GROUP MEETS IN GUANGZHOU

HK020607 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The China investment promotion meeting will be held in Guangzhou from 7 to 11 June. This will be a relatively large international meeting. At this meeting, our country will submit 130 investment projects to a total value of \$1.65 billion, of which foreign capital accounts for \$900 million. Of these projects, our province accounts for six. They are the expansion of the color sensitization material production line for the Shantou sensitization chemical works; the introduction of porcelain technology and equipment for the Chaozhou Overseas Chinese porcelain works; the introduction of production lines for the Guangdong nonferrous metals processing factory from five countries [words indistinct]; the introduction of instruments, meters and integrated circuit production lines for the Guangdong provincial semiconductor device factory; the expansion of the Zhanjiang chemical works; and the building of the Hua County cement works of Guangzhou municipality. Beginning today, we will continuously give information about these six projects.

GUANGXI'S LEADERS AT CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK020331 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Summary] "Today Nanning's Nanhu Park permeated with the gaiety of a festival. Leaders of the autonomous region joined the children in their holiday best in celebrating International Children's Day. The regional party, government and army leaders who joined in the get-together included Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Liu Chonggui, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Xiao Han, Liang Huaxin, (Zhang Shenzhen), Luo Libin, (Liu Yisheng), Wang Zhuguang, Zhong Feng, Ou Zhifu, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Zhao Mingjian, Ren Guozhang, Lu Rongshu, Qin Zhenwu, Li Lin and Gan Ku; responsible members of the regional CPPCC committee Liao Lianyuan, Yan Guangcai, Lu Yannan and Mo Shujie; and leaders of the Nanning garrison troops (Yu Zhenwu and Li Yuan)."

At 9 am the regional leaders cordially received the representatives of exemplary children from Nanning and watched their performances.

"Regional CCP committee Secretary Xiao Han spoke amid the enthusiastic applause of the children. In his speech he wished the little friends a happy and gay festival. He encouraged them to listen to the party from childhood, study hard, make progress every day and be a new generation which possesses ideals, morals, culture and discipline."

"Nanning municipal CCP committee Secretary (Wang Enhou) also spoke at the meeting."

After the meeting, the regional leaders went to the children's playground to join in the get-together.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN STRESSES CARE FOR CHILDREN

HK310307 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 82

[Summary] When inspecting work in Yunxi County, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian demanded that leaders at all levels be concerned for the healthy growth of children and expressed hope that the children would study well and love the party, the country and their native village.

Chen Pixian said: "You leading comrades of the county CCP committee should go and see the children and talk to them. You should first talk about how good the party is. You should talk about love for the party, the motherland and socialism, and love for one's native village. The children should be told to study well. At present some children have not received enough education in this respect. Parents should not educate their children according to the notion of bringing up children as an insurance against old age. They should teach them to become people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline."

On the question of marking the cadres more knowledgeable and professional, Comrade Chen Pixian said to the comrades of the county CCP committee: "Many comrades over 50 years old who engage in agriculture rely mainly on experience, on the upper-level leadership, and on the masses. Not many of them yet rely on science and technology, and some of them understand nothing whatever in this respect. We must realize this shortcoming. In the future we must send young cadres to learn culture and professional skills."

"School education must begin with the primary pupils. Rural primary schools should teach local history, geography and climate characteristics, what can be grown on the local farmland, what treasures are underground and so on. Thus the children should be enabled to know about their native villages and taught to build them well when they have grown up."

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG INSPECTS EMULATION DRIVE

OW020608 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] The emulation drive launched by the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee among young workers of bus companies in 14 cities including Changsha and Hengyang has achieved gratifying results. The emulation drive is for decorum and courtesy and for safe driving. In the period from 5 March to 4 May, the number of buses put on extended schedules totaled 15,000. Over 96 percent of the vehicles maintained a high punctuality rate saving more than 116,000 jin of gasoline. The more than 3,000 bus drivers and conductors who worked efficiently in the past 2 months have received over 870 letters of appreciation from passengers in praise of their performance.

Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, has ridden some buses to check on the situation and give crews encouragement by showing his personal interest in the emulation drive.

TAN QILONG ATTENDS CHENGDU CHILDREN'S EXHIBIT

HK020307 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Summary] A children's art exhibition opened in Chengdu on 1 June. Those present at the opening ceremony included provincial CCP committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, secretary Du Xinyuan, and standing committee member Zhang Lixing.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG CULTURAL FESTIVAL

HK281430 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] In order to study and better implement Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and make literature and art in the region thrive, the first Xizang regional small-scale literature and art festival, which is being jointly sponsored by the regional culture bureau and the regional federation of literary and art circles, opened in the Lhasa municipal working people's cultural palace on the evening of 25 May. Responsible comrades of the party and the government in the region, including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoqi, Xia Chuan and Xuekang Tudeng Nima, attended the opening ceremony, before which responsible comrades such as Yin Fatang received the leaders and members of the performance team of the Chinese opera theater.

At the opening ceremony, Xuekang Tudeng Nima, regional people's government vice chairman and concurrently regional culture bureau director, spoke, saying: "The aim of this small-scale literature and art festival is that, while doing well in grasping the building of material civilization, we must also do well in building spiritual civilization so that the literature and art of nationalities in our region can continue to serve peasants, herdsmen and border-defense fighters in the grassroots, rural and pastoral areas and border areas under the guidance of the four basic principles of the party and along the orientation of literature and art pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong. We must give full play to the role of literature and art in uniting, encouraging and educating the people."

Xuekang Tudeng Nima said that during this festival, performances will be given in Lhasa municipality, rural areas, factories and PLA units.

After the opening ceremony, the regional drama troupe performed.

YUNNAN SCORES RESULTS IN HANDLING ECONOMIC CRIME

HK020246 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Summary] Yunnan Province has scored significant results in implementing the "Resolution of Dealing Severe Blows at Criminals Who Have Seriously Undermined the Economy." According to incomplete statistics of the provincial discipline inspection committee, by 25 May, more than 2,500 economic criminals throughout the province had given themselves up to the legal and government departments and confessed their crimes. They handed in some 2,536,000 yuan of illegal profits and some 1,540,000 yuan in illicit money.

Over the past 2 months, all localities throughout the province have seriously publicized and implemented the new regulation. They have called for the economic criminals to give themselves up to the government and advocated the policy of "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse." According to information, of all the people involved, 110 are cadres at country and municipal levels, 15 people have seized more than 10,000 yuan in illicit money and 380 people have seized 1,000 to 10,000 yuan in illicit money.

A spokesman of the provincial discipline inspection committee called for implementing the two resolutions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council in a penetrating manner in order to wage an in-depth struggle.

HEBEI MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS MAO STUDY COURSE

HK311414 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The Hebei provincial military district recently held a collective training course for cadres at and above the regimental level to study Mao Zedong's philosophical works and achieved relatively good results. In the collective training course, they all seriously studied and discussed the relationship between theory and practice, the relationship between Chairman Mao's mistakes in his later years and Mao Zedong Thought and the relationship between the growth and progress of individuals and the transformation of the world outlook, deepened their understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and heightened their spontaneity for study.

In the light of the new situation of their own units in studying Mao Zedong's works, many comrades said: Mao Zedong Thought has been proved by practice to be a correct theoretic principle and a summing up of experiences. Its stand, viewpoint and method are universally significant and the guiding ideology of our acts in the past, present and future.

While solving the problem of understanding, they also paid attention to solving the problem of the method of study. On the basis of seriously studying original works, they linked study of original works with study of the resolution and the history of the party. They linked study of the stand, viewpoint and method contained in Mao Zedong's works with the solution to the problem of understanding the line, the principles and policies of the party in order to enhance the results of their study.

(Su Zhu), deputy political commissar of the Linzhang County Armed Forces Department, seriously studied works, including "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War." In connection with the history of the party, he read the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the relevant parts in the government work report made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the 4th Session of the 5th NPC. He compared Comrade Mao Zedong's attitude toward Marxism-Leninism with the attitude of the CCP Central Committee toward Mao Zedong Thought. He compared the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method which Chairman Mao used in those years to analyze and solve the problems of China's revolutionary war with the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought which the CCP Central Committee today is using to analyze and solve the problems of the four modernizations. In linking theory with practice, he has clearly understood their unanimity. He came to understand that, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the line, principles and policies of the party are the results of adhering to Mao Zedong Thought and of correcting Chairman Mao's mistakes in his later years, and are the application and the development of Mao Zedong Thought in the new situation.

HEBEI HOLDS FORUM ON STANDING COMMITTEE WORK

HK311200 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpts] On 16 May the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a forum of the responsible comrades of the standing committees of the people's congresses of all municipalities, counties and districts throughout the province under the jurisdiction of the municipal government who were attending the 15th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee as nonvoting delegates. Jiang Yizhen, second secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress, attended and delivered an important speech to the issues of how the people's congress standing committee at the county level carries out its work and strengthens party leadership over the work of the people's congress standing committee.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen said: The CCP Central Committee and the NPC standing Committee have given clear instructions and laid down stipulations concerning the nature, functions, works and roles of people's congress standing committees at all levels. Successfully implementing the work of the people's congress standing committees at all levels of localities is an extremely important factor in putting socialist democracy and the socialist legal system of our country on a sound basis and strengthening the building of governments at all levels of localities. Whether or not the work of the people's congress standing committee can be done well hinges first on whether or not its nature, functions, powers, tasks and roles are correctly understood.

He pointed out: The people's congress standing committee is an organ of power as well as an organ of work. It is by no means a voting machine, an honorary organ or a meeting place. It must exercise its power and carry out work.

It was recently discovered that when some individual counties were conducting elections, some people carried out unlawful activities. They did not elect good comrades who had adhered to the party line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee but instead elected as members of leadership groups three categories of people and people with serious problems. When the people's congress standing committee encounters such a situation, it must intervene in accordance with the law. It must not allow scheming activities to be successful.

The law confers important functions and powers on people's congress standing committees at the county level. If they really want to become authoritative organs of state power of localities, our comrades who do the work of the people's congress standing committees must be relied on to do more work on their own initiative.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen said: The key to giving full play to the role of an organ of state power in a locality lies in the leadership and the support of the CCP committee. Party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. Our comrades who do the work of the people's congress standing committees must remember that relying on the leadership of the CCP committees is a guarantee for doing good work for the people's congress standing committees. However, this does not mean that the party will monopolize everything. Under party leadership, on behalf of the people, the people's congress and its standing committee directly administers to the country. The party leads the people in formulating the constitution and the laws. It can be said that relying on party leadership and giving play to the role of a people's congress standing committee coincide. We must correctly handle the problem of relying on party leadership and giving play to the role of an organ of state power. How do we successfully handle this problem? As far as a CCP committee is concerned, it must mainly be good at using an organ of state power in a locality to fulfill the proposals of the party. The CCP committees of all municipalities, counties and districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal government must strengthen leadership over the people's congress standing committees, include the work of the people's congress standing committees in their agenda and regularly listen to the reports of the people's congress standing committees. They must look into the work of the people's congress standing committees several times a year. Matters which the law requires must be submitted to the people's congress standing committee for examination and a decision. Important matters which the CCP committee holds must be submitted to the people's congress standing committee for examination and decision must also be submitted to the people's congress standing committee for examination and a decision. Party organizations at all levels must support the resolutions and decisions of the people's congress standing committee and teach party members to observe them spontaneously and serve as models in implementing them. Attention must be paid to the fact that responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committee should not take charge of the specific work of the government.

Regarding cadres who have not clearly understood the nature and role of the people's congress standing committee, the CCP committee must publicize them at relevant conferences. Leading comrades of the party and the government at and above the county level must restudy the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and teach cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to understand the important function of the people's congress standing committee in administering major state policies.

In a word, it is necessary to support the people's congress standing committee in practical work, persist in acting in accordance with the law and give full play to the role of an organ of state power in a locality. The party group of the people's congress standing committee must promptly report the situation and its work to the CCP committee. It is essential to make arrangements for the activities of the people's congress standing committee, which are centered on the central work of the party.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen said: All comrades present at the forum will brace, strengthen their confidence, study hard, work well, justify the great trust placed in them by the party and the people and live up to the expectations of the party and the people. At present, we must do well in grasping industrial and agricultural production and financial and trade work, strike blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic field, continue to do well in building spiritual civilization and in organizing the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI VISITS DISASTER AREAS

SK290510 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 25 May, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, received in Hailar municipality the participants in the Hulun Buir League conference on pastoral areas' antidisaster work. He urged the participants to go all out to make arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in the disaster-stricken pastoral areas so as to promptly restore and develop production.

On behalf of the regional CCP committee and the people's government, Zhou Hui first expressed sympathy and solicitude for the people of disaster areas and had an informal discussion with them to learn about the disaster situation. When he was told that cadres at all levels and the masses in pastoral areas had made concerted efforts to the end to fight against the strong winds and snow, he happily said: It shows that our party and the masses are single-minded.

He urged the cadres to continue to carry forward such a work style in organizing the masses to fight and tide over the natural calamities. The party's leading cadres at all levels should stay at grassroots units to help handle affairs. All trades and professions should go down to grassroots units to learn about the practical situation and help the masses solve problems on the spot so as to send the warmth of the party and people's governments to the hearts of the masses in disaster areas and arouse their enthusiasm for conquering natural calamities.

In the forum, Zhou Hui gave some instructions on antidisaster work. He said: The most important thing at present is to vigorously and promptly help the people tide over the natural disasters to stabilize the ideology and livelihood of the masses in disaster areas. Referring to ways to combat disaster and send relief to disaster areas, Zhou Hui demanded: We should first make arrangements for people's livelihood and production in the areas seriously stricken by disasters so as to provide them with sufficient foodstuffs and proper work posts. At the same time, other disaster areas should also provide for and help themselves by engaging in production.

Zhou Hui stressed: It depends on both the state and the large number of masses to combat and tide over natural disasters. The latter is more important than the former. Political and ideological work should be strengthened among the people in disaster areas. Various fraternal nationalities should support one another. Various production teams and the masses should also help each other. He said: Solution will come hand-in-hand with actions, and all difficulties will be overcome with actions. Zhou Hui also visited the people in disaster areas on 26 May.

TIANJIN FORUM ON 'FIVE STRESSES,' COURTESY MONTH

HK290246 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 May 82

[Summary] The Tianjin municipal CCP committee and the municipal government held a forum on the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign from 15-19 May. Principal responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal people's government, including Chen Weida, Yan Dakai and Li Ruihuan, spoke at the forum. Chen Bing, municipal CCP committee deputy secretary and concurrently propaganda department director; and Yang Huijie, municipal CCP committee standing committee member and concurrently industry and communications department director, presided over the forum.

This forum summed up the achievements and experiences in the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" campaign in the municipality. The forum also made further arrangements for penetratingly and persistently carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign.

Through study and discussion, the forum further defined the guiding ideology, namely, "building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization are two major objectives of struggle of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country." The forum held: "The 'five stresses and four beauties' campaign is an important component of the building of spiritual civilization." This campaign is a good method to educate and train a young socialist generation. The forum pointed out: "the core of the 'five stresses and four beauties' campaign is to use communist ideology and morality and educate people. This is a long-term combat task of a proletarian party. Since the founding of our party and for more than 60 years, communist ideology has been consistently used to educate the whole party and all cadres and people. Today, we must inherit and carry forward this glorious tradition of our party and, in the ideological and moral field, establish a dominant ideology which suits our economic foundation and communist ideology."

The forum also laid stress on the discussion of the close relations between spiritual civilization and material civilization.

Attending this forum were 300 responsible comrades of all departments, committees and offices of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal government; all districts, counties and bureaus; trade unions; the CYL; and women's federations which are in charge of political and ideological work and the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign.

BRIEFS

BOHAI SEA OIL WELL -- Tianjin, 29 May (XINHUA) -- A new test well producing large oil and gas flows has been sunk in the area jointly explored by China and Japan in the southern part of the Bohai Sea, the Bohai Sea petroleum base in Tanggu, Tianjin, announced today. Drilling of the well began on December 8, 1981 and was completed on April 6, 1982. The well, 3990 meters deep, was drilled down to the geological stratum belonging to the cambrian system of the Palaeozoic Era. Tests made at the well for the section from 3,131 to 3,170 meters deep showed that the well produced a daily average of 390 tons of oil and 70,000 cubic meters of gas, regarded as high-yielding by experts. A preliminary test well was sunk in May 1981. The test well was sunk by China's Bohai No 8 drilling rig. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 29 May 82 OW]

HEILONGJIANG CHECKS ILLEGAL HOUSING TRANSFERS

SK291112 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the Qiqihar municipal real estate bureau has vigorously checked the unhealthy trend of units purchasing private houses and individuals selling houses at high prices. According to an investigation, in 1980 and 1981 alone 140 units in this city purchased 380 private houses totaling 16,000 square meters with 2.85 million yuan. The average selling prices of these shabby houses built in the 1950's was as high as 5,300 yuan, several times higher than the state prices. Those purchasing houses were generous at the state's expense, and those selling them amassed ill-gotten gains.

(Li Wenhua), doctor of the Chinese medicine clinic of a hospital attached to the Qiqihar Communications Bureau, resold a house for 40,000 yuan which he had purchased several years earlier for 720 yuan. He refused to turn over the gains despite repeated education. Acting on a suit filed by the real estate bureau, the municipal procuratorial organ arrested him according to law. The bureau also sponsored courses for the leaders of the 140 units which had purchased private houses and persons concerned, explaining and publicizing group by group the policy, laws and decrees on real estate. The bureau has investigated these sales and is taking measures to deal with them.

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS CHILDREN'S DAY GET-TOGETHER

SK290320 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial and the Harbin municipal CYL committees, womens' federations, trade union councils, federations of literary and art circles and the scientific and technological associations jointly sponsored a get-together this morning at the provincial exhibition hall to mark 1 June International Children's Day. Attending the get-together were the provincial and Harbin municipal party, government and army leading comrades including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Zhao, Hou Jie, (Wang Fei), Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Zhaozhi, Wu Cheng, Wang Jun, Wang Jinling, (Wang Guangwei), Tang Liandi, Wang Huacheng, (Zhao Deqiang), (Lu Bo), Xia Guangya, (Zhao Xinmin) and (Wang Peidao). Together with more than 2,000 children and personnel in charge of work with children, they viewed theatrical performances staged by kindergarten children and a color film entitled [words indistinct].

Specialists and children of Japan, France, England and the United States who are staying in Harbin also were invited to attend the get-together.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT YOUTH PARADE

SK020419 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 1 June International Children's Day, over 20,000 Young Pioneers in Harbin gathered at the youth palace by the side of the beautiful Songhua Jiang bank to join a parade marking this festive date in the hope of making Harbin into a city of red-scarf Young Pioneers.

At 1000, the provincial and Harbin municipal leading comrades, including Yang Yichen and Li Lian, and the provincial and municipal model workers appeared on the reviewing stand at Youth Palace Square. The flag-raising ceremony began amid the solemn rendering of the national anthem prior to the parade. Red scarves were presented to leading comrades by the Young Pioneers after the ceremony. The provincial CYL committee sent drums, bugles and gifts to the Young Pioneers in Harbin.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, handed over a burning torch to a representative of the Young Pioneers and said solemnly: You must accept this beautiful torch and always prepare yourselves for the building of our great country in accordance with the orientation charted by the party.

Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the parade ceremony. He set forth ardent expectations for the Young Pioneers.

HEILONGJIANG STRESSES IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

SK290827 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Station short commentary: "Go All Out To Improve Product Quality"]

[Text] Heilongjiang polyester fiber mill has the courage to improve its product quality to compete with the advanced level of foreign countries. Its spirit to go all out to catch up with the advanced is very valuable. We must promote this spirit if we are to improve the backward state of product quality and improve our competitiveness. There is a trend in some industrial enterprises warranting our attention: In their efforts to improve economic efficiency, once their products become slow-selling and are overstocked, they become dispirited, complaining about the objective factors of their backward situations and feeling helpless. They lack the confidence and vigor to catch up.

Admittedly, producing quality products requires necessary material conditions and advanced technology. However, this by no means implies that human efforts are insignificant. Many enterprises with roughly equivalent production conditions show sharp differences in product quality and economic effectiveness. This clearly shows that different mental attitudes toward difficulties can lead to markedly different results. The province's industry has a fairly good foundation. We must not underestimate our capabilities or be content with being backward. We must evince the spirit of scaling new heights in improving quality, go all out and catch up with the advanced.

JILIN LOCAL LEADERS OVEREMPHASIZE INCENTIVES

SK290812 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Station commentary: "Emulating and Catching Up With the Advanced To Open a New Phase for the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpt] A large number of model workers and advanced personnel of various fronts have emerged among our troops marching toward the four modernizations. Taking the four modernizations as their own responsibility, they work diligently, labor in a creative way and have made outstanding contributions. Their advanced ideas and model deeds are an impetus which enables the socialist modernization of our country to advance continuously. Comprehensively and thoroughly carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced will doubtlessly promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

However, it is reported that the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced has not been genuinely carried out in some localities and units. One of the reasons is that the leaders of these units lack a clear understanding of the need to carry out the campaign. In their eyes, bonuses are the only things that work. The campaign does not matter very much to them. This is very wrong.

Carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced has been our party's fine tradition in leading the revolution and construction.

Our party and government cultivated a large number of model workers and advanced personnel in every historical period of our country's revolution and construction and used their advanced ideas and deeds to encourage the broad masses of the people to vigorously work for the revolution and construction to guarantee the victory of the revolutionary war and the development of production and construction. Under the new historical period, which we are facing today, carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced is also an important measure and effective way to guide the broad masses of the people to do a good job in the modernization.

Marxism tells us that the people are the most active factor of productive forces. To promote production, it is imperative to arouse the people's enthusiasm. To arouse the people's enthusiasm, it is not enough to rely only on material incentives. We should enhance the people's understanding. The reason those model workers and advanced personnel of various fronts can make outstanding contributions to the socialist modernization is because they have a high degree of understanding and fine qualities of the Chinese working class. They have not only accumulated material wealth for society but also accumulated spiritual wealth. Comprehensively and thoroughly carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced and bringing into full play the role of model workers and advanced personnel as vanguards, backbone forces and bridges will continuously enhance the understanding of the broad masses of the people and arouse their enthusiasm to do a good job in the four modernizations.

NATIONAL CPPCC TEAM INSPECTS SHENYANG, LIAONING

SK290954 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, all members of the national CPPCC inspection team including leader Wang Shoudao and deputy leaders Li Jinde, Cheng Siyuan and Wang Guangmei inspected the Shenyang No 1 machine tool plant, (Fuling) machinery company and Shenyang monosodium glutamate plant in Shenyang municipality from 25 to 27 May. They were warmly welcomed by the cadres and the masses wherever they went.

During the inspection tour, all members of the inspection team heard briefings by plant leaders and attended workshops to talk to the masses of workers to familiarize themselves with achievements and problems in production.

After inspecting the Shenyang No 1 machine tool plant, Yu Ping, standing committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, who has worked in Liaoning Province for over 30 years, said: There has been great change in Liaoning's industry. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Liaoning has scored great achievements in industry. I feel especially happy.

Wang Guangmei, member of the CPPCC National Committee, has been in Shenyang three times. The masses are especially warm toward her during this trip. On the afternoon of 26 May, Comrade Wang Guangmei visited the former Manchu provincial CCP committee, (Fuan) neighborhood and Shenyang textile plant where Comrade Liu Shaoqi used to work, live and struggle. She also took souvenir photographs of the rooms and places where Comrade Liu Shaoqi used to live and work.

On 27 May, some female members of the CPPCC National Committee watched rehearsals of programs prepared for 1 June Children's Day at the hall of the Liaoning People's Arts Theater.

On the morning of 28 May the inspection team left for Anshan.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN AT RAILWAY STATION SERVICE

SK300529 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, responsible comrades of Gansu provincial party, government and army organs joined in providing service at the Lanzhou municipal railway station and the freight loading and unloading platform of the western station. On the afternoon of 28 May, Feng Jixin, Gao Jinchun, Zhang Jiangang, Nian Dexiang, Wu Jian, Mu Shengzhong, Jamyang Losnag-Jigme, Tubdain Qoigyil-Nyim and (Wang Jie), together with staff and workers of Lanzhou railway station, joined in such station services as punching passenger tickets, soliciting opinions from cargo clients, visiting passengers in waiting rooms and trains and hearing briefings on the railway service campaign made by departments concerned.

In hearing the briefing given by the responsible person of the Lanzhou railway station, Feng Jixin noted: In rendering service for the people, it is imperative to pay attention to strengthening ideological and moral education among staff and workers, keeping abreast of organizational work and improving work style. Feng Jixin stated: The Lanzhou railway station, the service showcase of Gansu's provincial capital, can fully demonstrate the failure or success of municipal social morale and railway administration. Therefore, in rendering railway service for the people, the Lanzhou station should set up higher standards and stricter demands than other stations and score more achievements in respecting passengers, taking the best care of cargo and perfecting service quality.

On the same day, over 180 cadres of the Lanzhou railway bureau and sub-bureau organs led by leading comrades of these bureaus also joined services at the stations, cargo platforms and in trains.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS CHILDREN'S WORK FORUM

SK290249 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee held a forum in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 27 May to mark 1 June International Children's Day. Attending the forum were Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Ge Shiyang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and director of the provincial coordination committee on children and juvenile work. Also attending were outstanding child-care and educational workers, Young Pioneers' assistants, 3 March red-banner pacesetters, retired old workers and cadres formerly engaged in children's work, designers and workers in children's clothing and foodstuffs, representatives of writers of children's literature, writers and responsible persons of departments concerned, totalling 50 persons. They happily gathered under the same roof to speak glowingly of the achievements scored by our province in the past year in implementing the party Central Committee's directives on devoting much attention to children's work. They also exchanged their experiences on children's work.

Feng Jixin spoke at the forum. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, he extended cordial regards to comrades in charge of children's work on all fronts. He urged CCP committees and governments at all levels to strengthen the leadership over children's work and pay attention to, inspect and help solve the practical problems existing in work. he said: None are allowed to be indifferent and shortsighted to children's work. Nor should they treat children's work lightly.

He urged the party and government leading organs at all levels to be concerned with, love, protect and foster the children as a gardener does with his flowers and parents for their children. (Luo Zhiyu), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, also attended the forum.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK290619 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 1

[Report: "The 13th meeting of the 4th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Concludes"]

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the 4th Ningxia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in the afternoon of 15 May. The meeting called on the people of all nationalities in the region to seriously study and discuss the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC," and carry through to the end the struggle against serious crime in the economic field.

Committee Chairman Ma Qingnian presided and spoke at the meeting.

Vice Chairmen Shi Yulin and Zhang Junxian respectively conveyed the spirit of the 22d and 23d meetings of the NPC standing committee.

The participants held: The draft of the revised constitution fully expresses the will and aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and is more perfect and accurate than the three previous constitutions. The meeting called on the people of all nationalities throughout the region to actively take part in studying and discussing the draft. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in this activity, bring democracy into full play, encourage the free airing of views, and ensure that the opinions of the people of all nationalities can be expressed, so as to concentrate the wisdom of the whole people and make a success of revising the constitution. The people's congress standing committees at all levels should regard this as the current central task and spend time and effort on grasping it really well.

The participants held: Hitting at economic crime is struggle between socialism and capitalist corruption, which is related to the success or failure of China's socialist modernization drive; it is a major issue related to the prosperity or decline and the life or death of the party and state. Judging by the problems exposed in Ningxia, there is serious and shocking economic crime in our region. However, at present certain leading comrades lack sufficient understanding of the importance of hitting at economic crime and fail to give enough weight to it. Some hold that as Ningxia is far from the coast, economic crime is not serious here; some harbor all kinds of apprehensions and fears and doubt whether this anticorruption struggle can be carried out well and thoroughly; others are not clean themselves, and they either take part in or support and cover up criminal activities; they dare not provide just and forceful leadership over the struggle, and minimize the gravity of the crimes. Hence at present the most important thing is to seriously study the central documents and solve problems of understanding. The meeting demanded that leaders at all levels strengthen leadership, take steps, and unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle against economic crime.

The meeting also heard a report by regional government Vice Chairman Li Zheming on planned parenthood work, and a report by regional cultural bureau Director Ma Ruoyuan on the region's culture and arts work and on his views on future work.

NINGXIA RALLY COMMENDS PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS

HK290615 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Regional Rally To Commend Progressive Collectives and Workers on the Public Security Front Held in Yinchuan"]

[Excerpts] A Ningxia regional rally to commend progressive collectives and workers on the public security front was held in Yinchuan on 17 and 18 May.

The rally was attended by leading members of the party, government and army in the region Li Xuezhai, Ma Xin, Shen Xiaozeng, Li Yunhe, Wang Jinzhang and Chen Jingbo; representatives of the Political Department of the Ministry of the Public Security; and responsible persons of the regional higher people's court, people's procuratorate, judiciary bureau and civil affairs bureau.

Shen Xiaozeng, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and secretary of the political and legal committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: To protect the people, punish criminals, strike at enemies, remold criminals, preserve social order and defend the smooth progress of socialist modernization are the glorious and arduous tasks assigned by the party and people to the public security organs. At present there are two urgent main tasks facing the public security organs: To strike at serious economic crimes; and to continue to vigorously tidy up social order and hit at serious criminal activities. The most important thing in fulfilling these two tasks is to rectify and strengthen the public security force. There is a lot to be done in this respect, and it is necessary to take a whole series of effective measures. One very good measure is to convene this commendation rally. Apart from that, judging by the current actual situation, there is also another very important item of work, and that is to persistently launch the struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology, conduct education in communist ideology, preserve the purity of the public security force, revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the public security organs, and ensure that every public security cadre and policeman becomes a red and expert fighter for communism. Only thus can the public security force resist corruption without being tainted, maintain the color of the people's public security organs, become a strongly combat-effective force trusted by the people and feared by the enemy, and continually win new merit in defending the cause of socialist modernization.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS XINJIANG CHILDREN'S DAY PARTY

HK300551 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 May 82

[Excerpts] The regional CCP committee gave a tea party in the Kunlun guesthouse on the afternoon of 29 May. Over 300 Young Pioneers, guides, nursery workers and young children were invited to celebrate Children's Day with responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region.

Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee and head of the Central Committee Party School, who is currently in Urumqi, attended the tea party. Also present were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Codanoff, Hou Liang, Bai Chengming, Yang Huansheng, Ren Gebai, (Zhao Yizeng), Tuohuti Shabier, Fu Wen, Yang Yiqing, Mayinuer, Tian Zhong, Liu Zimo, Xie Gaozhong, (Zeng Difu), Meng Shulin, and other responsible comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, and the Xinjiang production and construction corps. Comrade Wang Zhen and the leading comrades of the region sat chatting with the youngsters of various nationalities, asking about their study and work and encouraging them to study well, progress every day and strive to become three-good students.

Comrade Wang Enmao said in a speech: The Central Committee is extremely concerned for the children. This year Comrade Hu Yaobang presided over a central secretariat meeting specifically held to deal with caring for and bringing up children. The meeting issued the call for the whole party and the whole of society to care for the healthy growth of children. We must do well in running nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools. We must step up education in the home. We must persistently carry out the decorum and courtesy drive and draw in the youngsters to take part in it, so that they can embrace communist ideology from an early age.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG CONSTITUTION STUDY RALLY

HK280207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee held a rally of the regional organs on 27 May to mobilize discussion of the draft of the revised constitution. The rally called on all departments and units to take action to publicize, discuss and revise the draft, and thus further mobilize people's enthusiasm to strengthen the unity of nationalities and fulfill all the year's tasks. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Li Jiayu and Janabil attended. Comrade Huang Luobin presided.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat addressed the rally. "He demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution and fully understand the importance of this discussion. They should put it in an important place on their agenda and unity specific arrangements for it."

He pointed out: "At present our region is launching education in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities. We must integrate the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution with this education. The draft of the revised constitution is imbued with the basic spirit of consolidating the unity of nationalities. It lays down more specific regulations that the three previous constitutions regarding the party's basic nationality policies such as the equality of nationalities, the unity of nationalities, autonomy for nationality areas, and the common prosperity of all nationalities. In addition, in accordance with the Central Committee's new experiences gained since the third plenary session in solving the nationality problem, the draft makes a number of new stipulations on expanding nationality regional autonomy, thus hallmarking the sound establishment and development of the nationality autonomy system. All these things represent excellent materials for conducting education in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities."

Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, and people's government, the Urumqi PLA units, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, and the regional CPPCC committee.

SENATOR GOLDWATER FETED, WELCOMED ON VISIT

Chu Fu-sung Hosts Dinner

OW311427 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 31 May (CNA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung gave a dinner Monday in honor of U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater and his party. Among the officials present at the dinner were Political Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chen and Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Edward Y. Kuan.

Senator Goldwater was originally scheduled to visit Hualien Monday, but his trip was cancelled due to heavy rains in eastern Taiwan. The U.S. senator and his party visited the Sun Moon Lake in central Taiwan Sunday, enjoying a pleasant day there.

Meeting With Premier Sun

OW011031 Taipei CNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 1 June (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday received U.S. Senator Barry M. Goldwater at the Executive Yuan.

Premier Sun extended the nation's warm hospitality to Goldwater for his current visit to this country. They exchanged views on matters concerning the two countries. Senator Goldwater told Premier Sun that most of Americans, like himself, are firmly supporting the Republic of China. Accompanying the visitor at the meeting were his military adviser, Gen. William Quinn, and Chen Chien-jen, director of the North American Affairs Department under the Foreign Ministry.

Earlier, Goldwater and his wife called on Tsiang Yien-si, secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Committee. Tsiang gave a luncheon in honor of the senator and his wife at noon at the air force club.

LIEN HO PAO 29 May Editorial

OW011635 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 29 May p 2

[Editorial: "Words From Our Hearts To Welcome Senator Goldwater's Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Senator Mr Goldwater, an old friend of the Republic of China, is scheduled to arrive in Taipei from the United States today to visit our country for a few days. During his sojourn he will deliver a speech at the invitation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce here. He will also take this opportunity to meet with his friends who either work for the government or other circles in the Republic of China. Every time he has visited the Republic of China, Senator Goldwater has delivered important speeches and made us feel greatly encouraged and delighted. He is visiting Taiwan once again after U.S. President Reagan sent three letters to the Chinese Communist chieftains and prior to the visit to the mainland by U.S. Senate Majority Leader Baker, who will bring with him another letter from Reagan to the Chinese Communists. His visit to Taiwan in this time of wind and rain has fully demonstrated Senator Goldwater's profound friendship with the Republic of China and shown the significant meaning of his visit.

What we would like to mention to Senator Goldwater first is the fact that although the U.S. Government, on the surface, has time and again reaffirmed its friendship and support to the Republic of China and stated that it would fulfill its promises and obligations to the Republic of China, facts have shown that this is not really so. The most obvious thing which the U.S. Government is hard put to explain is its actual attitude toward the "Taiwan Relations Act." The "Taiwan Relations Act" is the only basic agreement determining bilateral relations since the United States severed its ties with our country.

This also constitutes a new promise and obligation towards the Republic of China, a promise and obligation undertaken by the United States itself and passed by the U.S. Congress. Such being the case, the United States must strictly abide by this law both domestically and abroad. What the Republic of China considers as most important is that this law explicitly says: The United States is concerned about the security and freedom of the Republic of China, and it must supply the Republic of China with the new weapons needed for security purposes. However, the State Department is doing its best to twist what is clearly specified and stall people. It is also willing to accept the blackmail perpetrated by the Chinese Communists. It nearly makes this law exist in name only. How can anyone possibly explain this kind of situation in which legal obligations and promises are fulfilled in such an unfaithful manner?

Senator Goldwater is a senior statesman of the U.S. Republican Party and is also the extraordinary treasure on the U.S. political arena. He has the authoritative right to speak on all the domestic and foreign policies of the United States, although he himself shoulders no actual administrative responsibilities. In particular, it is due entirely to Senator Goldwater's strenuous efforts in the Congress and his assistance from all sides that the "Taiwan Relations Act" was able to pass the Congress smoothly and contain as many passages as possible beneficial to the Republic of China. However, now it looks as if this law, which has been passed by the U.S. Congress and constitutes the least compensation made by the United States to the Republic of China, will not be put into practice. We cannot but hope that Senator Goldwater will step forward and speak up to correct what the U.S. Government is doing. It is our belief that, understanding Senator Goldwater's high prestige in the United States and his personal friendship with President Reagan, the U.S. Government should highly respect Senator Goldwater's views and opinions on the issue of China.

We also wish to frankly point out to Senator Goldwater that some of the wording and implications of President Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist chieftains have not only seriously damaged the status, rights and interests of the Republic of China, but have also landed the United States in a most unfavorable position. The reason the situation has come to such a pass may be because the State Department and other aides have run the whole show and have hidden the truth. With a myriad of state affairs to attend to, President Reagan may not have carefully studied the letters. Therefore, some of the wording in the letters may not represent or reflect his opinion. However, since the letters were issued in the form of the President's personal letters, the importance of the documents is therefore underscored and the President thus cannot avoid assuming responsibility.

The three letters mentioned several times that the United States will respect the Chinese Communists' "one China" stand and clearly stated that unofficial relations between the American people and the Chinese people on Taiwan will not be allowed to weaken the commitment to its "one-China" principle. Such statements have obviously gone beyond the previous scope stipulated in the "Shanghai Communiqué" and the so-called "communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations," deprived the Chinese people on Taiwan of the right of having a say on Chinese sovereignty, regarded the Chinese Communists as the main body and treated the Chinese people on Taiwan as its people. Hereafter, if the Chinese Communists assume a stern expression and charge that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have violated Chinese sovereignty and run counter to international law, how can the United States respond to such charges? These letters also mentioned more than once U.S. understanding and respect for the Chinese Communists' policy of peaceful reunification and stated that the United States has responded substantively to the matter. Since the United States has openly acknowledged its "understanding" of the Chinese Communists' peace moves toward Taiwan, has expressed its willingness to "respect" such peace moves and has also allegedly made a certain "response" to the peace moves, what would the United States do if the Chinese Communists suddenly changed their attitude and resorted to force against Taiwan?

Senator Goldwater is an old friend of the Republic of China and is the guardian of American interests. We do hope that during his visit to Taiwan, he will realize that we are in urgent need of modern armament, perceive the dangers of the current U.S. moves and urgently seek ways to rectify such moves.

SYMPOSIUM ON TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONS CONCLUDES

OW281423 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 28 May (CNA) -- The symposium on "The Prospects for ROC-U.S. Relations Under the Reagan Administration" concluded its two-day discussion Friday. Dr Han Lih-wu, president of the Asia and World Institute, summed up the views expressed by the American participants as follows:

1. American politics is rather complicated and the means of mass media, particularly the TV, exerted great influence on policy-making.
2. The two American political parties, whose opinions differ greatly on domestic policies, are more in agreement on foreign policy, thus their China policy as enunciated by the various administrations has a certain degree of continuity and consistency.
3. The U.S. considers the USSR as its number one enemy and is anxious to promote its friendship with Communist China, or at least to prevent the latter from rejoining the Soviet bloc.
4. The U.S. wishes to maintain unofficial substantive relations with the ROC but wishes to avoid any adverse relations with Communist China.
5. The ROC should take advantage of the new strategic needs of the space age and should not depend entirely or too much on U.S. arms sales.
6. The ROC should avoid its consistent negative response to the seemingly "reasonable" stance of Communist China.

Dr Han also summarized views of the Chinese participants:

1. The ROC has at all times cherished its deeprooted friendship with the U.S. as evidenced by the great interests shown in the mass media here on the symposium.
2. The ROC does feel frustrated, or even disappointed, by the hitherto Reagan administration's handling of the military sales requests but still maintains a basic faith in Reagan's friendly feelings toward the ROC.
3. With profound understanding of Communist China's trickery, the ROC cannot but firmly resist Communist China's plot to entrap the ROC through peace offensive.
4. It is more meaningful to persuade Communist China to renounce the use of force against the ROC than to welcome the "nine-point peace proposal" propagandized by Communist China. Dr Han added that even if Communist China makes such a guarantee, it is of little significance.
5. "Reunify China by the three principles of the people," though high sounding, is nothing new. As early as Oct. 23, 1958, President Chiang Kai-shek announced the intent to reunify China by the three principles of the people following his meeting with Secretary of State Dulles.
6. The ROC attaches great importance to purchase arms from the U.S., while realizing the necessity of helping itself with advanced technique in this space age.

At the end, Dr Han expressed his admiration and appreciation to all the Chinese and American participants for their serious study in the past two days, which has greatly enhanced their mutual understanding.

U.S. URGED TO BE FRANK ON RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

OW281112 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] James Lilley, head of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan, or AIT, left for Washington last Saturday for consultations with AIT's head office. Although the trip is said to have been planned for a long time, it is a timely trip coming as it did in the wake of Vice President George Bush's recent talks with Chinese Communist leaders.

It is hoped that Lilley will return to Taipei with something more specific and forthright than vague assurances from the United States government regarding continued ROC and U.S. ties. It is high time for the United States to be frank with a faithful ally of longstanding. Will there be a sellout? Probably not. But it takes concrete action to show the world that the United States has not and will not compromise its principles in trying to win a new friend of dubious value who is against everything the United States stands for. Vice President Bush remarked the other day that the United States would not set a time limit on arms sales to the Republic of China and would continue to honor the Taiwan Relations Act, but he still expressed hope that a compromise solution could be worked out through negotiations with Peking [as heard].

It must be pointed out that Bush's statement is contradictory. The arms sale to the Republic of China is a key provision of the Taiwan Relations Act and, therefore, a purely U.S. affair and the Republic of China is the only foreign power having a stake in the matter. But entering negotiations with Peking over the matter the United States Government has given the Chinese Communist regime the right to interfere with the implementation of this piece of American law. No matter whether the United States will retreat or not, Washington has already undermined the strength of the Taiwan Relations Act. It must be pointed out that the United States Government has been honoring the Taiwan Relations Act largely by words. The only action that has been taken regarding the arms sales by the Reagan administration is to propose the sale of 60 million dollars worth of military spare parts to the Republic of China. There is as yet no followup action on the decision to extend the license for the Republic of China to assemble the obsolescent F-5E's, not to mention the rejection of Taipei's request for a better jet fighter and other advanced weapons for self-defense.

The United States Government made all these concessions to Peking because it still believes the existence of the so-called China card. How much is that card worth besides what James Soong, the Republic of China's spokesman, recently described as occasional anti-Soviet rhetorics from Peking. Even the most ardent China card advocates cannot give a convincing answer to this question.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

HK020509 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Revising the Taiwan Relations Act Is a New Topic"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang's Speech in Tokyo

The talks between Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in Tokyo and the conversation between Vice Chairman Deng and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. have helped people have a relatively comprehensive view of Beijing's foreign policy.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has reported in detail the contents of the Tokyo talks. This is a new practice.

Both the talks in Tokyo and in Beijing touched upon the issue of Sino-U.S. relations, which has attracted the attention of people who are concerned about the world situation, especially those who are concerned about the situation in Asia. The two Chinese leaders have given a clear explanation of the prospects on this issue.

Deng Xiaoping Urges Reagan To Handle This Issue "As Early As Possible"

There are two special points about Baker's visit. One is that not long after George Bush left Beijing for home, Baker came with a letter from Reagan. The other is that when he came to Beijing, U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater went to Taiwan. This obviously shows that some people are still paying the trick of "two Chinas."

Both Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang have reaffirmed in their speeches China's stand on the Taiwan issue. Zhao Ziyang said that the crisis is not yet over and Deng Xiaoping hoped that the Reagan administration will take a wise stand and properly handle this issue as early as possible.

The phrase "as early as possible" expresses the hope that Reagan will not resort to delaying tactics and will make up his mind fairly early.

To Date, No Breakthrough Has Been Made in Sino-U.S. Relations

After meeting with Deng Xiaoping, Baker disclosed that in order to settle this issue between China and the United States, Deng Xiaoping has indicated that he is willing to meet with U.S. President Reagan.

When Reagan sent Bush to China, the United States published three letters, one of which was written by Reagan to Deng Xiaoping.

China clearly stated its stand when Bush came. Now Zhao Ziyang said has in Tokyo that on the arms issue, the United States has not made any new step and the differences between the two sides remain unsolved.

After Baker came to Beijing, Deng Xiaoping expressed his willingness to meet with Reagan directly. This clearly shows that Baker has not brought about any new breakthrough.

Revising the "Taiwan Relations Act" is a new topic put forth at the current meeting.

Three Principles for Sino-Japanese Economic Relations

Zhao Ziyang gave a clear-cut view when he talked about Sino-U.S. relations, Sino-Japanese relations and Sino-Soviet relations.

He said that there will not be any change in the policy of developing friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan no matter how Sino-U.S. relations develop in the future. When he put forth three principles for Sino-Japanese economic relations, the third one was long-term stability. This is a manifestation of "there will not be any change."

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To date, Sino-Soviet relations have not changed. He also said that the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations was not caused by the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations and that future changes in Sino-U.S. relations would not bring about changes in Sino-Soviet relations either.

What has been expressed above is an outline of China's policy for foreign relations.

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